DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF US INTEREST

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Various strategies for the formulation of US national security policy are reviewed. The advantages and limitations of the use of a National Interest perspective for the development of US foreign policy are discussed. The current process used for defining US interests is discussed and a revised process is proposed. New methods for expressing the national interest are proposed and factors to consider in the determination of US interests are developed. A computer based decision aid is presented to assist decision makers in defining the level of US interest towards any country or region. Strategies for implementing the revised process and computer aid are proposed. Sample case studies, using the computer aid, are included for eleven countries.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF US INTEREST

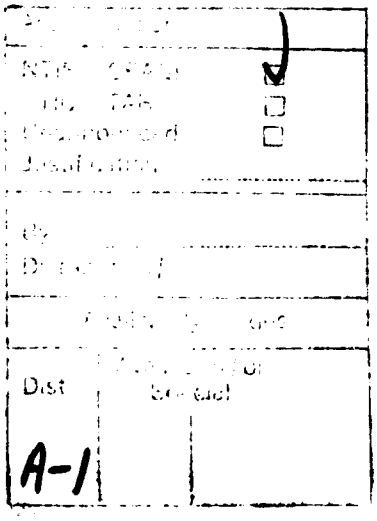
The United States is a world power in a dynamically changing world. This mantle of world leadership, whether desired or not, must be worn. Amid competing requirements for national resources, US foreign policy must increasingly be perceived to be consistent with the "national interest." However, the development of US foreign policy from a national interest perspective is frustrated by the pluralistic nature of interests in a democratic society where many actors view the world setting from different perspectives. Compounding the problem is the declining relative advantage afforded the US through the use of its finite military and economic instruments of power--hence forcing an increased requirement to accurately establish relative interest values.

The process of using a national interest perspective for the development of US foreign policy can be improved. The limits of such an approach to foreign policy, mainly its value laden nature, can be realized and accounted for. Structure can be added to the development process to more objectively define the national interest. This can be done by formally identifying and comparing the elements or factors which cause US interests to accrue to a nation-state or region. Assessments of the interest levels developed from these factors can be reviewed for consensus. Decision makers at all levels of the US Government can participate in this process. This can

be followed by conscious efforts to increase consensus or by recognition of the political risk of acting without such consensus.

Structured, well-defined interest levels can be used to allocate scarce resources based upon needs--ie in response to external threats. To achieve a US foreign policy based upon national interest, the computed interest levels must constantly be used to bound or guide US actions. Basic interests must be constantly brought to the forefront of government discussions to remind decision makers of relative priorities and values.

Despite the challenges of declining relative power, and developing an agreed national interest, the US is capable of pursuing a credible, consistent foreign policy. The tools are available to aid officials at all levels with improving the decision making process, and the methodology presented here is one such tool.



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DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF US INTEREST

CHAPTER I

THE USE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

> "To understand the structural issue, it is necessary to undertake an inquiry, from which we have historically shied away, into the essence of our national interest and into the premises of our foreign policy. It is part of American folklore that, while other nations have interests, we have responsibilities...."(1)
>
> Henry A. Kissinger

The United States is a world power. This mantel may not be desired, but it cannot be ignored.(2) As a world power the US must establish foreign policy to deal with other nation-states. It must also be active in the execution of that policy. Proper formulation of US foreign policy is critical to the survival of the country. The founding fathers recognized that managing international relationships was one of the US government's basic functions. The Preamble to the US Constitution, which enumerates the reasons for the government to exist, charters the government to "provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare...." These activities cannot, in today's world, be accomplished without an active US foreign policy which recognizes the world power stature of the US.

Yet the US has for most of its history been a reluctant participant in foreign affairs.(3,4) There is within the American psyche a desire to allow other states considerable

freedom of action, providing their activities do not encroach upon American interests.(5) With few exceptions, the US has not seriously embarked upon a plan to convert the rest of the world to democracy.(6) Instead the American people have preferred "self-determination" and have advocated changes in the status quo through "peaceful means."(7) Again the founding fathers ruled out the goal of making the world over in our image as they tasked the government to "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our" posterity..." (emphasis added).(8) There is in the Constitution only the mandate to secure for Americans and their children the American form of government. Yet, in providing for the common defense, the US has found it necessary to play an ever increasing role in foreign affairs--some times to include the remaking of a country in its image.

The accurate determination of US interests is, therefore, crucial to obtaining a proper balance among America's historic inclination towards isolation, its national need for security and its desire for economic prosperity. Because of the great power and international interests of the US, there can be no realistic expectation that other countries will leave the US alone, nor can the US in today's global markets expect to continue to sustain economic prosperity for its population without a very active involvement in world affairs. Yet, while US security and prosperity demand such involvement, the relative US advantages in areas of economic and military power

has shown a steady decline.(9) Notwithstanding the relative decline, however, the US remains a pre-eminent world power and may be expected to continue to be such a power for the next century. The challenge for the US, then, is to utilize its declining relative power to preserve its fundamental political, military and economic interests. This will require increasingly accurate assessments of variable interest levels and an appropriate use of scarce power resources to preserve those interests.

In such an environment of pressing needs and scare resources, the foreign policy developed by the executive will come under increased scrutiny. Executive policy can be expected to receive sustained challenges both from Congress, interest groups, and news media within the US and from opposing political forces outside the US. To be effective, the policy must be able to withstand these challenges. To endure internally, the policy must increasingly be perceived to be credible to the American people and therefore must reflect true national needs and ideals.(10) To endure externally, the policy must be consistent with resources available.(11,12,13)

Foreign policy formulation has historically followed one of two methodologies. On the one hand it has tended to be based upon ideologies or principles.(14) In this approach, broad policies are derived to support the ideological goals or views towards the external world of decision maker(s) and the constituencies they represent. There is little consideration

of selfishly perceived national interests.(15) Americans have always been proud of a reliance upon principles, and hence ideologically derived policy has received considerable acceptance as a "higher calling" which is more consistent with the American character. This approach to foreign affairs has manifested itself in policies of "containment" and "roll back" which tend to support principles with little consideration of broader national needs.(16,17) Because there is an implied higher value associated with the ideological character of the policy, there tends to be insufficient analysis to identify when these policies should be applied. There is an implicit assumption that the policy is basically correct in all situations and that it should be applied whenever a favorable cost/risk/benefit relationship exists.

In contrast, a realist-oriented approach to foreign policy has at its roots a determination of the national interest.(18) The national interest, once defined, is then used to set priorities and justify specific actions. However, this concept is also not without it problems. First is the conceptual problem of defining "the" national interest. Historically, when kings or monarchs ruled, the national interest was the interest of the singular rulers.(19) In pluralistic societies interests vary, and the more democratic or pluralistic a society becomes, the more likely that true national interests will be difficult to define.(20) Furthermore, the interests are likely to be in conflict, even if only considering the two

constitutionally defined interest areas of economic prosperity and security.(21,22) Which interest should prevail? How is the value of one interest weighted relative to another interest?(23)

The amount of structure is another issue. If the process of defining national interest is highly structured, then the complex interdependencies among the various elements of the real world tend to be lost.(24) Interest viewed from any singular perspective (country, region, source of power, ideology) may deny a recognition of balancing or inter-related interest from another perspective.(25) Interdependence is easily lost if the national interest analysis is focused on one country or region. Such loss of interdependence results in an imperfect determination of true national interest. The national interest approach to foreign policy formulation must recognize the need to preserve interdependence or at least recognize the risk that a highly structured analysis may discard some information of critical value.(26)

Finally, any operative or practical definition of national interest will ultimately be derived from a single or oligarchic actor operating in a capacity of accountable decision maker.(27) Thus the definition of national interest which is ultimately used becomes a value laden expression and reflects the values, beliefs, biases, and perceptions of the accountable decision maker(s).(28)

Despite its problems, a national interest oriented foreign

policy process has several advantages.(29) First and most significant, it is rational and objectively based. By first defining interest, even if in a highly structured and value laden manner laden, the basis for subsequently conducting a rational cost/risk/benefit analysis is enhanced. Morality--ie, ideologically weighted values, can be preserved if carried through the analysis. A national interest based foreign policy need not be selfishly immoral.(30) Finally, the decision making process can be constructed to consider other view points, and to the degree that there is a consistent definition of national interest, there will be a consistent support for the interest-derived policy. If the process itself helps define why an interest level exists, the process can enhance or broaden the constituency and re-enforce in the decision maker the rationale for his/her own views. If there is disagreement in the definition of interest and the process alerts the decision maker that this inconsistency exists, then the decision maker is forewarned that he/she proceeds along such a path carrying considerable political risk. Moreover, to the extent interests can be defined, there then exists the ability to rationally define priorities and allocate scarce resources on a priority basis.

The objective of this paper is not to revisit the issue of using a national interest orientation to support the formulation of US foreign policy. The argument for and against has been adequately discussed in numerous other settings and

publications.(31,32) For purposes of this paper, it is assumed that a national interest orientation has utility and should be pursued. The major thrust of this paper is to discuss how the process may be utilized and what decision aids can be used to aid the decision maker(s) in defining the national interest.

CHAPTER II

THE CURRENT PROCESS

> "The National Security Council would develop and direct a national security planning process for the President that revises current national security decision directives as appropriate and that provides to the Secretary of Defense Presidential guidance that includes:
> - A statement of national security objectives
> - A statement of priorities among national security objectives...."(33)
>
> The Packard Commission

There is within the current national security process an effort to view world issues from a national interest perspective. This is not new to the current administration. As far back as the Eisenhower administration, each new President has embarked upon a review of the world environment and then characterized the US interest level towards various countries and regions.(34) These reviews have resulted in Presidential directives which were intended to be used by the rest of the Executive Branch as guides to support the formulation and execution of specific US policies.(35) Within each administration the frequency of these reviews has varied and their influence upon the day to day, crisis oriented, decision making process has also varied. Within the current administration these broad reviews have been generally conducted at four year intervals corresponding to each new term. Each review has resulted in a National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) which contained an assessment of US interest

levels.(36) These Interest Level National Security Decision Directives (IL-NSDD) have been used both to articulate the Administration's current policy objectives and to formulate specific directions to Cabinet Level Organizations.

The current process begins with the National Security Council Staff (NSC/S). NSC/S members prepare a draft IL-NSDD. This draft is based upon the experience of the NSC/S members, their perception of the Administration's desires, and informal inputs they receive from other staff workers in the national security bureaucracy. Each NSC/S member has a network of contacts from the bureaucracy which they use as sources for the formulation of their inputs to the IL-NSDD.

The draft IL-NSDD is then formally circulated to various parties within the bureaucracy for comments. This inter-agency review typically includes the Departments of State, Commerce, Treasury, Defense (both Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)), the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Office of the US Trade Representative. Once comments are received from the staffs of these organizations, they are either incorporated or rejected. If rejected, rationale for the rejection is provided by the NSC/S.

The revised IL-NSDD is then circulated again through inter-agency groups, but at a higher level within the bureaucracy--typically the Assistant Secretary level.(37) Again comments are received and incorporated or rejected with

rationale provided. The document is again revised and then reviewed by the National Security Advisor (NSA).(38) Next the document is presented at a meeting of the National Security Planning Group (NSPG), which consists of NSC cabinet principals and may be chaired by either the President or the Vice-President. Alternately, the IL-NSDD may be presented to the Senior Review Group chaired by the NSA. After such senior level coordination, the President approves the IL-NSDD. Once approved, two immediate documents are influenced by the IL-NSDD--the Defense Guidance, and the Presidents public statement of the National Security Strategy of the United States.

As a result of the Packard Commission and influence from the Senate Armed Services Staff Report on Defense Organization (the "Locher Report"), there has been an effort to increase the connection between the broad issues of strategy defined by the IL-NSDD and the Defense acquisition process.(39) This change was reflected in a preliminary way through NSDD 219 which dealt mainly with acquisition issues and was included in the final report of the Packard Commission. To further achieve this goal the philosophy and guidance contained in the IL-NSDD is used to prepare the Defense Guidance. In addition, the JCS uses the interest levels and overall strategic setting as defined by the IL-NSDD in preparing the Joint Strategic Planning Documents (JSPDs). This, therefore, provides a level of coherency to the process as the broad interest levels are defined through the NSC process and transmitted to the

Department of Defense to influence the military planning (including military acquisition).

In addition, the NSC/S prepares the unclassified report on the National Security Strategy of the United States which is released to Congress and the general public. This report provides the fundamentals of US National Security Strategy, including defense and foreign policy. It discusses basic US interests, but specific country/region interest level assessments are not provided for security reasons.

Once the IL-NSDD is prepared, it may then also be used in the formulation of issue-oriented national security decisions. This connection is more tenuous, however. Each issue tends to be decided upon its own merits and may be consistent with or depart from the IL-NSDD as the immediate situation dictates. Current planning calls for the IL-NSDD to be revised at the beginning of each Presidential Term. It may, however, undergo a special revision if there is a major change in the external setting--successful strategic arms negotiations for example.

Throughout the preparation of the IL-NSDD the "national interest" is formulated and articulated through the subjective assessments of subject matter experts in a variety of fields. This subjective process is necessary because of the high level of complexity associated with defining the national interest. While subjective assessments--values, beliefs, etc.--are an inherent part of the process and cannot be removed, structure can be added to the process to assist in the coherent

formulation of these subjective assessments. Within the NSC/S there have been discussions on how structure might be added to national interest formulation, but the incessant pressure of day to day crisis--"answering the mail"--has prevented NSC/S members from trying to implement such structure.

Structure, while it can contribute to the coherency of the process, can also become stifling and in some cases even dangerous. If the outputs of a structured process are not relevant or accurate to decision makers, the structured process becomes another burdensome administrative procedure of little utility. Finally, if the structured process becomes so comfortable to the bureaucracy that it causes officials to close their eyes to other considerations of the international setting, including complex interdependencies, then the structured process may be dangerous. Therefore, structure must be used as an aid to a process which is an art not a science.

Chapter III contains an overview of a national interest oriented process. This process is intended to provide structure yet preserve the critical freedoms of the decision maker to inject his/her subjective assessments and sensitivities to the international setting.

CHAPTER III

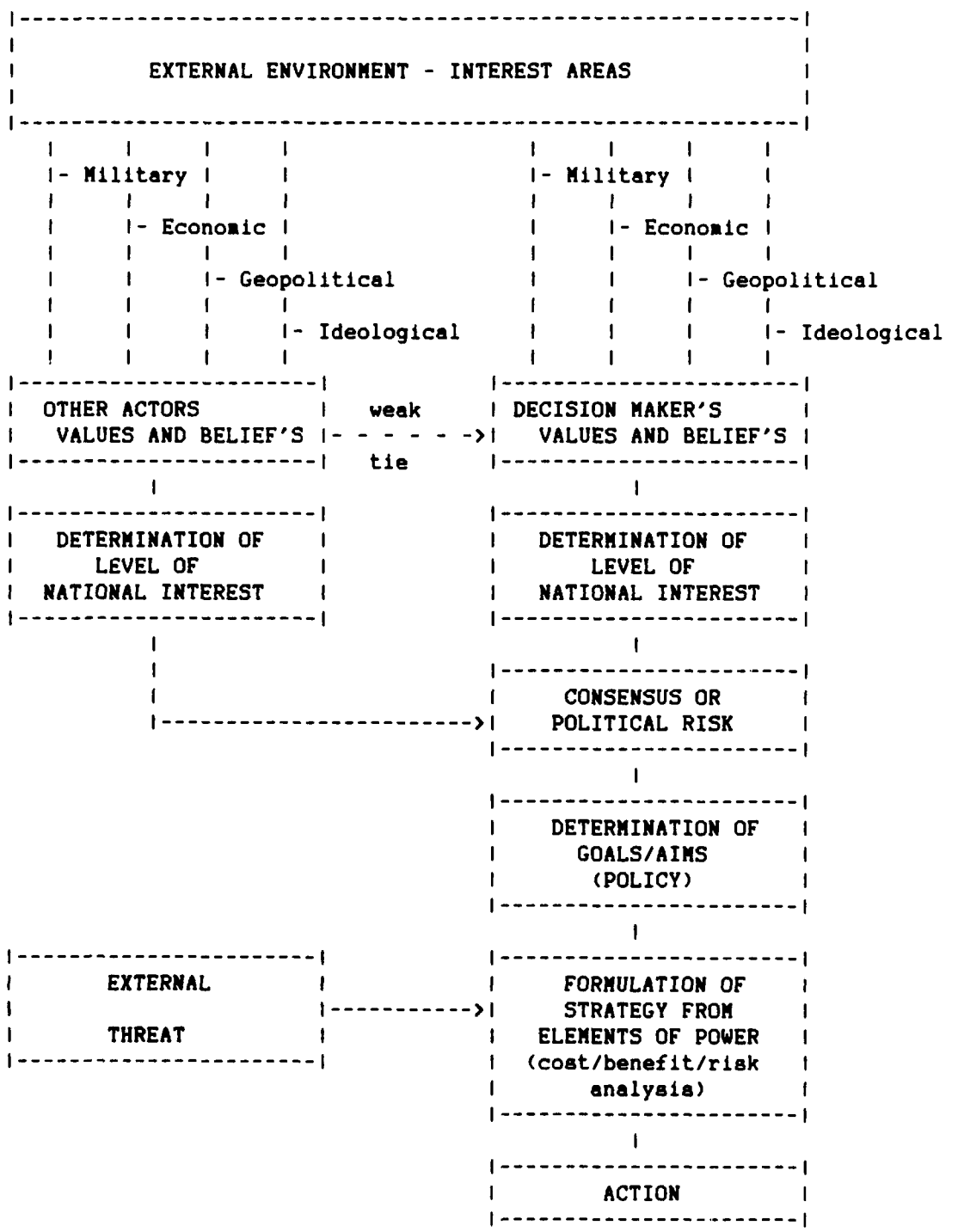
THE PROPOSED PROCESS

> "Differences over the values and preferences that Americans want incorporated into U.S. foreign policy are inevitable and can never be fully resolved. Notions of national interest will differ sharply as well. ...the challenge to arrive at an interest-based policy has never been put squarely to the system"(40)
>
> Alan Tonelson

The proposed process to aid in a national-interest based decision system is shown in Figure 1. It may not appear as a major departure from the current system; however, there are important nuances which are intended to achieve two major objectives. First, the proposed system is designed to increase the tie between a broad national interest perspective and any specific issue/crisis at hand. There is always the temptation to view the crisis/issue at hand from a narrow perspective--failing to see how the particular issue relates to overall broader national interests and priorities. By improving the linkage between the broader national interest orientation and the specific crisis/issue at hand, this tendency is reduced. Second, the process is designed to increase the identification of the total risk carried into any specific decision. This risk includes not only the international risk of a strategy, ie its tendency to operationally succeed or fail, but also, the political risk of attempting sustained operations in a pluralistic and democratic society like the US.(41)

FIGURE 1

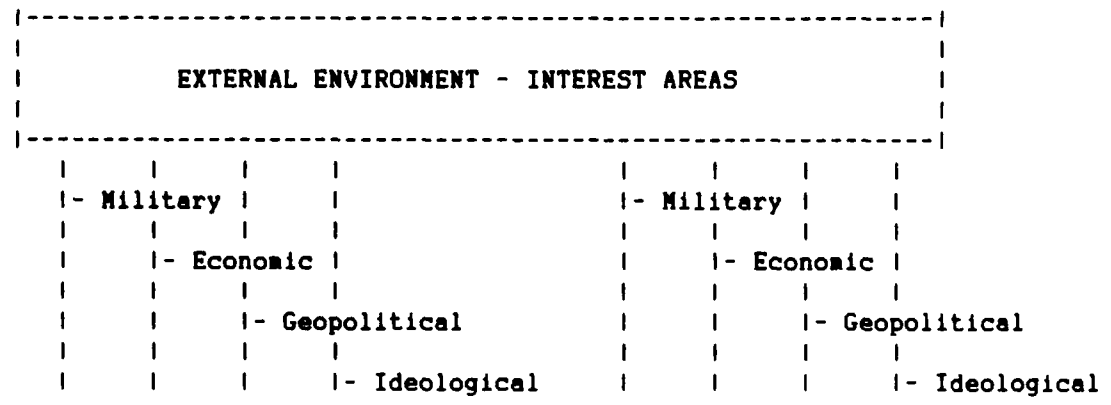
THE PROCESS



To the extent that decision makers are aware and utilize the decision process described below, they increase their sensitivities to both these risks. They reduce the likelihood of overcommitting the country in any specific issue or crisis beyond what is in the national interest as they have defined it. In so doing, they retain a perspective which allows them to improve the allocation of scarce resources to achieve prioritized objectives.(42) Further, the decision making process sketched above should provide early warning of the potential for national disharmony and assist in the determination of where political consensus can be built. If action must be taken without a consensus, the process helps to identify the risk associated with such action.

The process begins with the external environment as shown in Figure 2. This environment is the total "real world" in a

FIGURE 2



non-filtered, non-biased, sense.(43) It is the omniscient actors view of what exists. Unfortunately no human being has this totally accurate view. For purposes of analysis and

discussion, this real world setting is viewed and sampled through four broad interest areas: Military, Economic, Geopolitical, and Ideological dimensions. This view of the world is not unique. It is similar to the perspective presented by Donald E. Nuechterlein in his book America Overcommitted. (The entire process and decision aid presented in this report are heavily influenced by the seminal work done by Professor Nuechterlein. A discussion of differences with Nuechterlein is provided in Appendix A.) The four broad areas can be further divided into individual factors or sub-elements. It will be the condition of or setting for these factors which will result in the attribution of US interests to a specific country or region. These four broad areas, and the factors which compose them, are listed below. They are explained in greater detail in Appendix B.

Military factors may include: internal, regional, global conventional power projection, state supported use of terrorism, nuclear/biological/chemical power projection, future military power projection, military coalitions, military power projection against US-used lines of communication (LOCs), US basing/intelligence rights/privileges, military technological capability, and critical defense materials provided to the US.

Economic factors may include: current exports/imports from/to the US, future export/import potential, US dollars invested, country dollars invested in the US, trade agreements in being/negotiation, economic coalitions, environmental

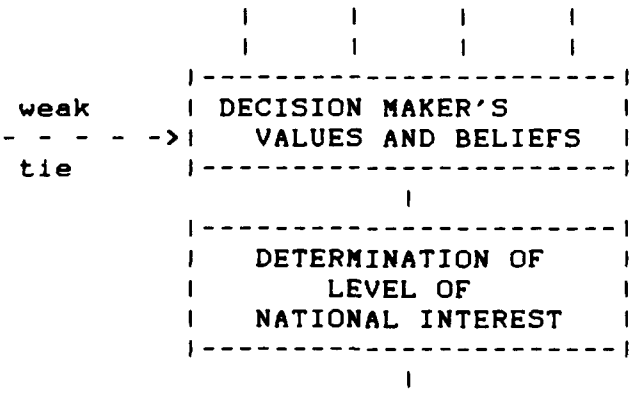
influence on the US, multi-national corporation ties, and influence on the international monetary system.

Geopolitical factors may include: the external orientation and proximity to the US, and the regional/world wide influence of a Pro-US/neutral/belligerent external orientation on US prestige and influence.

Ideological factors may include: the internal government ideology, cultural/religious/trade-union ties with the US and civil-legal cooperation afforded the US.

As shown in Figure 3, the accountable decision maker views the external environment through his/her values and beliefs to arrive at a determination of the national interest. Several

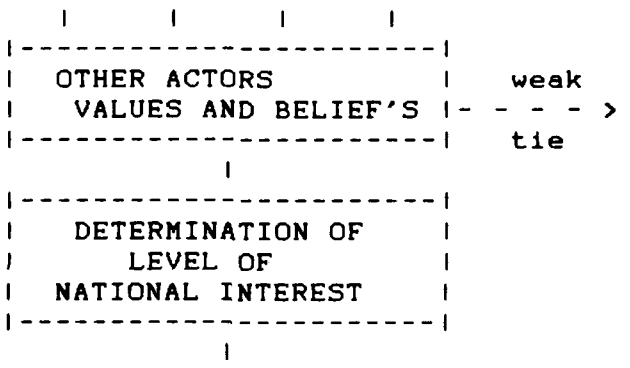
FIGURE 3



key points should be noted. First, the accountable decision maker at this broad level is not a single entity but consists of the President, his political appointees and all the Executive Branch careerists. The permanent bureaucracy has much to say about how the world is viewed. It filters much of

the information reaching any actual decision maker.(44) Different parts of the bureaucracy will have different filters, and other actors in the process (Congress, the news media, non-government academics, interest groups, and citizens at large) will also apply their own filters to view the world.(45) In addition, based upon their own values and beliefs, these other actors will arrive at their own interest level determination, as shown in Figure 4.(46,47) While not formally considered

FIGURE 4

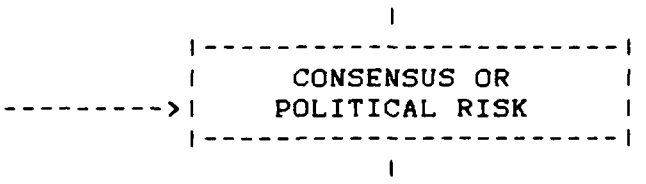


at this point in the process, no accountable political/bureaucratic decision maker arrives at his/her own assessment of the national interest without some sensitivity to the opinions of others. The question in Washington is often "will it sell in Peoria"?.(48) This tie always weakly connects the opinions of others with the accountable decision maker.(49)

Even after consideration of the weak tie between the accountable decision maker and other actors, the proposed process delineates a structured comparison between the preliminary interest level determined by the accountable

decision maker and that of the other actors, as shown in Figure 5. The decision aid contained in Chapter V is designed to

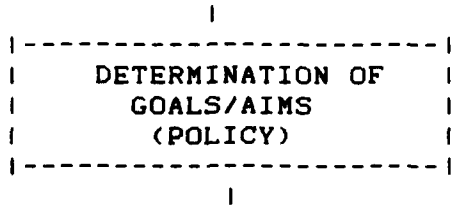
FIGURE 5



reflect an individuals beliefs/values and then present a national interest determination based upon those beliefs/values and the factors from the external environment. To the extent that efforts are made to model the values/beliefs of other actors in the process--specifically components of the Congress--the accountable decision maker (or his staff) can compare differences in perception of the national interest. These differences are important since they constitute the political risk that the accountable decision maker carries to any specific issue/crisis decision. Efforts to reduce thes risks improve the likelihood that a consensus can be achieved, and that policy/action, once taken, will receive enduring support.(50)

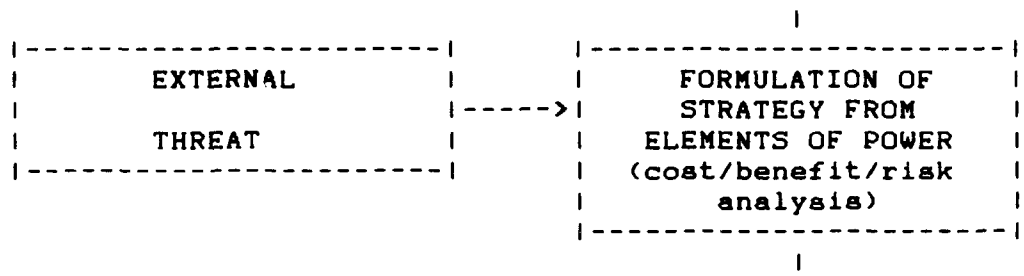
After considering the compromise necessary to achieve consensus, the accountable decision maker then determines specific goals for a country or region as shown in Figure 6. These constitute "policy." They may be broken down to specific functional areas, foreign policy, defense policy, economic policy, etc.

FIGURE 6



The formulation of specific strategy shown in Figure 7 is designed to support the policy previously defined. The various

FIGURE 7



elements of national power (military, economic, political, ideological) are considered for their effectiveness against any external threat and specific courses of action are chosen. The previously defined interest levels, corrected if necessary to achieve consensus, form the foundation for the benefit portion of the cost/risk/benefit analysis. The cost is measured in how much national power must be expended to achieve the desired goal. The risk is a measure of the likelihood that this power will be sufficient and a measure of whether or not it can be sustained based upon the political consensus.

It is important to note that in a national interest oriented approach to foreign policy, the primary measurement of

benefit is derived from the analysis of the national interest. The national interest is the measurement of value attributed to a country or region. It is also important to note that this value is basically independent of the threat. A country/region has value not because it is externally threatened, but because of its military, economic, geopolitical and ideological relationship to the US. The geopolitical relationship is, however, not insensitive to external threats. A country may have low geopolitical value to the US while it is not threatened. Once threatened, if it is perceived to be a symbol of a shift in the balance of power between major global or regional adversaries, its "value"--ie, interest level--may be temporarily increased. This then may force a complete re-assessment, from the top down, to determine the new national interest towards the country or region. Such a change of interest level, generated by an external threat, should be a warning sign to decision makers. If the interest level is constantly being shifted, then it was probably inaccurately defined in the first place or the new interest level is probably inaccurate. Further, the ability to generate a lasting consensus behind such an unstable interest is probably tenuous at best. Having a structured way to view the interest level improves the decision makers ability to sense such danger signals.

An unfortunate by-product of a national interest oriented process and finite resources, is the appearance of having a

policy which is only reactionary. When there are finite resources and many high level interest areas, only the ones which are truly threatened can receive significant resources. For example, there is no doubt that Canada has a higher interest level to the US than Spain or Italy, but if the regional situation in Europe deteriorated such that Spain or Italy was threatened, the US would undoubtedly expend more resources to offset a deteriorating situation in Spain or Italy than to counter a non-threatening situation in Canada. This creates the impression that the external orientation of a national interest process is only reactionary. The inner-workings, which allocate funds to Spain but recognize that Canada is a higher priority, are unseen. What such a process can do, however, is to readily identify the really high interest areas (such as Canada) and force an assessment of what other actions, which are not so resource intensive, could be taken to strengthen or preserve those interest areas. The process can also assist in tough choices, such as between Italy and Spain should simultaneous problems occur in both countries for which the US had insufficient resources.

For a national interest oriented approach to be effective, there must be an accurate and comprehensive way to express the US national interest towards any country or region. Chapter IV outlines the variables for such an expression.

CHAPTER IV

EXPRESSING THE NATIONAL INTEREST

"Identity of interests is the surest of bonds whether between states or individuals."(51)

Thucydides

The ultimate form for expressing the national interest is critically important. It must be an operative expression which is of value to decision makers. Often national interests have been defined in the public forum for the purpose of sending diplomatic signals, and while this public expression serves a useful diplomatic purpose, it is often intentionally vague. Within the government, the individuals who truly make the major decisions on US policy and action cannot rely on vague generalities. They must have an expression of national interests which can directly guide policy and firmly establish priorities.

To achieve those objectives the national interest in this report is expressed in two ways. In one sense it is described by magnitude or level of interest. In another sense, it is expressed by the frequency, or number of occurrences, with which various interest levels occur across the spectrum of interest areas. The spectrum of interest areas includes both the broad areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical and Ideological) and the narrower factors or specific issues which make up these broad areas (eg, regional military power projection).

Level is measured coarsely through the categories PERIPHERAL, MAJOR, CRITICAL, and VERY CRITICAL. These terms are defined below and a comparison of these terms with the terms used by Professor Nuechterlein is contained in Appendix A.

PERIPHERAL. Peripheral interests involve issues which have little importance to the US. No major economic, military or geopolitical significance can be attributed to the issue.

MAJOR. Major interests are those issues which will effect the US in economic, military, or geopolitical terms. The effect, however, can be tolerated, and while not desirable is acceptable. Adverse resolution of these issues might result in a reduction of the US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.

CRITICAL. Critical interests are those issues which will have a significant adverse affect on the US economically, militarily, or geopolitically. While these issues would not destroy the ability of the US to function as a viable, independent society, they would increase the cost for such continued functioning. Adverse resolution of these issues would result in a reduction of the US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.

VERY CRITICAL. Very Critical interests are those issues which if adversely resolved may effect the viability of the US to function as a sovereign, independent society. They clearly threaten the very existence of the US or have dramatic and far

reaching affect on how the American Society will operate. Major reductions in the US standard of living or security could be expected if these issues are not favorably resolved.

Frequency of interest is expressed by accumulating a weighted measurement of how often interest levels occur in the overall assessment of a country or region. The frequency is a measurement of the depth associated with various interest levels. For example, the US may have a CRITICAL interest in the ability of Libya to use state supported terrorism, but the US has no more than PERIPHERAL interests in the economic activities of Libya. Therefore the level portion of the interest assessment for Libya may show Libya to be CRITICAL, while the frequency portion of the interest assessment could show this interest level to be restricted to the singular issue of state supported terrorism. For West Germany the situation would be different. West Germany may also have an interest level assessment of CRITICAL, but the frequency portion of the analysis would show that this interest level had considerable depth. West Germany is of CRITICAL importance to the US because of Military Coalitions, Geopolitical Orientation, Economic Imports/Exports and numerous other factors.

Both level and frequency have meaning to decision makers. The level of interest will directly affect the type of actions the US will undertake to prevail in a given situation. The frequency portion of the assessment provides decision makers a

discriminator to help indicate within areas of equal level which issue or country should be given the higher priority. Frequency information also helps the decision maker assess what risks should be taken and how those risks may be affected by time. For example, a quick military strike against Libya to contain state supported terrorism is appropriate to support a CRITICAL but narrow interest. Even though the issue is CRITICAL, the US population would probably not support a sustained military operation because the depth of interest (frequency) is not high enough. If West Germany were threatened, the US population would support sustained military operations because not only is West Germany CRITICAL to US interests, but there is a broad base of issues (Military, Economic, Geopolitical factors) which sustain this CRITICAL assessment.

Because not all issues (factors) are of equal importance, there must be a way to recognize the relative importance of issues when accumulating the frequency portion of the interest level assessment.(52) This is done through a process of weighting. Issues are assigned a relative priority, and this relative priority (or weight) determines how often the interest level associated with that issue is counted in the frequency portion of the interest level assessment. Weighting IS NOT used for the interest level portion of the national interest assessment but IS used for the frequency portion of the national interest assessment.

The decision aid procedure contained in Chapter V is used to arrive at a national interest assessment which contains both an assessment of the levels of US interest towards a country and the frequency at which the interest levels occur. It recognizes the relative importance of both the broad interest areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical and Ideological) and the various issues (factors) which define those broad areas.

CHAPTER V

A DECISION AID

> "The national interest as such must be defended against usurpation by non-national interests. Yet once the task is accomplished, a rational order must be established among the values which make up the national interest and among the resources to be committed to them."(53)
>
> Hans J. Morgenthau

Overview of the Procedure:

The decision aid is designed to provide a structured way to analyze the data in the real world, and through the perapective of the decision maker, arrive at an assessment of the US level of interest towards a country or region. To be effective the aid must meet two major criteria.

First, it must be credible to the decision maker. In the final analysis, it is the decision maker who is accountable for the actions that flow from the process.(54) The decision maker must feel comfortable that the aid has helped in the formulation of the US interest level and that it has not lost nuances or data which would be critical to a complete and credible analysis. The aid should facilitate the decision maker's thought process and help to bring into focus those things to consider in making a national interest determination and how they should be weighed. The aid may make a more meaningful contribution to the overall national security process by its influence on the decision maker--improving the comprehensiveness of his/her decisions--than by the specific

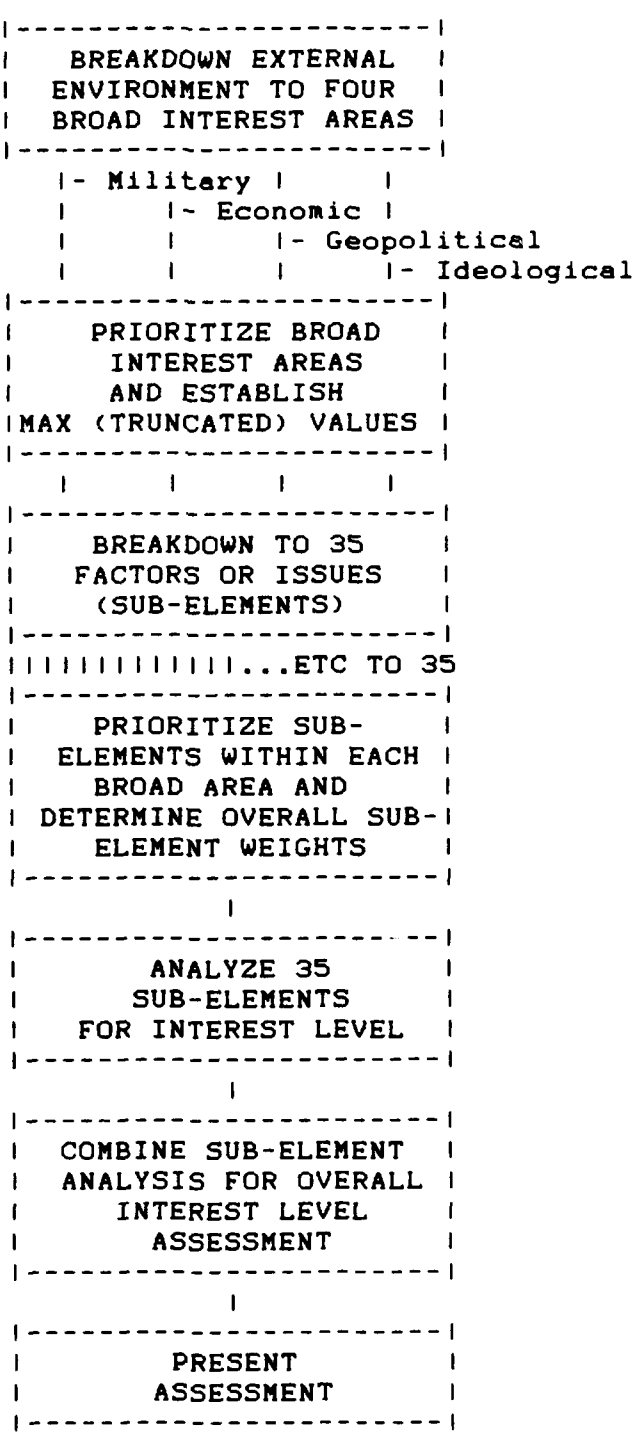
content of its outputs.

Second, while the decision aid is designed to focus or help the decision maker, it must not be burdensome. It must be sufficiently straightforward in its operation and implementation that it is practical. If it becomes too complex then the decision maker cannot identify with it as "his/her" answer, but rather it will be perceived to be the answer of some rigid analytical procedure.(55) Therefore it must strike a balance between sufficient complexity to be of value yet retain sufficient simplicity to be practical and acceptable. Further, the bureaucracy's contribution must be perceived to be supportive but not disproportionately influential in determining the final answer.

The description of the decision aid procedure is very straightforward. A problem is broken down into manageable segments, analyzed, then the results from the analysis are combined to arrive at an overall final answer. The decision aid procedure is shown in Figure 8. The decision aid procedure looks at the external environment, breaks it down into four major areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical and Ideological), and asks the decision maker to conduct a preliminary analysis of priorities. The procedure then further breaks the external environment down to individual issues or factors--referred to as sub-elements. These sub-elements are prioritized by the decision maker for their importance and then an additional, more detailed analysis is conducted. The objective of this

FIGURE 8

DECISION AID PROCEDURE



analysis is to determine the interest levels that should accrue to a country because of the importance of that country viewed through the particular sub-elements. Finally, the procedure constructs an overall interest level assessment by re-combining the sub-element interest levels. The procedure is computerized through a family of programs contained at Appendix C.

Four Broad Interest Areas

As discussed in Chapter III, the external environment can be viewed through four major interest areas. These broad areas are the Military Interests, Economic Interests, Geopolitical Interests, and Ideological Interests.

Prioritize Broad Interest Areas and Establish Maximum Values

As the decision maker views any country through these four interest areas, the interest areas will have different degrees of importance. Recall from the discussion in Chapter IV that interest level is determined both by the level assigned to an interest area and by the frequency with which the various interest levels occur. Very early in the procedure the decision maker is asked to prioritize the four broad interest areas. This prioritization will be used to assign a weight to the frequency determination of the national interest.

The prioritization is done by asking the decision maker to assign a number from 1 to 10 to each of the broad interest areas. The number reflects the relative value of these four areas for interest frequency determination. For example, if

the broad area of MILITARY is assigned a value of 6 and the broad area of IDEOLOGICAL is assigned a value of 3, then interest levels assigned to MILITARY sub-elements will count twice as much in the frequency portion of the analysis as interest values assigned to IDEOLOGICAL sub-elements. Once the four numbers--one for each broad area--are received they are converted to a normalized weight by summing the four numbers and dividing each number by the sum as shown in Table I.

TABLE I

BROAD AREA PRIORITIES

Area:	Number Assigned:	Normalized Value:
MILITARY	5	5/14 = .36
ECONOMIC	5	5/14 = .36
GEOPOLITICAL	3	3/14 = .21
IDEOLOGICAL	1	1/14 = .07
Total	14	

In his book America Overcommitted, Professor Nuechterlein developed a relationship between broad interest areas, the intensity of interest, and policy tools that a decision maker might wish to consider. In the procedure used in this report, the decision maker is allowed to define a similar relationship.

Interest levels were defined in a coarse fashion in Chapter III. For use in the analysis, however, a far more detailed interest value scale is used. This interest value scale has twenty levels. It is based upon the twenty instruments of foreign and national security policy defined by Professor Nuechterlein. These instruments are arranged in a slightly different order then specified by Nuechterlein, based

upon a survey of their relative value conducted with students at the Naval War College. The survey instrument and a discussion of the development of the new order is contained in Appendix A. The individual items, listed in order of "value", are provided in Table II.

In the proposed procedure, interest level is measured by the nature of the actions that would be considered by a decision maker to assure the US prevails in a given situation. This is not to imply that the decision maker would take any specific action listed. The actions are for reference. They are merely indicative of the type of activities that would be considered based upon the importance of the particular issue at hand. They are a crude measure of the risk the decision maker is willing to take to prevail in the given situation. There is an assumption that a correlation exists between the interest level for a given interest area and the type of actions that a decision maker would consider to prevail.

The decision maker may wish to assign a maximum value (from the twenty point scale) to be used for any broad interest area. For example, one might limit IDEOLOGICAL sub-elements to a value no higher than 12, meaning that no IDEOLOGICAL issue (sub-element) is conceived to have an interest level which might warrant more than increased military surveillance.(56) This serves to restrict or truncate the maximum values that can be assigned to any particular interest area.

TABLE II

TWENTY POINT LEVEL OF INTEREST SCALE

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

---------- willing to take increasing risk ---------->
---------- increasing intensity of interest ---------->
---------- increasing importance level ---------->

"little risk or level of importance"
"peripheral intensity of interest"
01 02 03 04 05 06
Humanitarian Assistance
Scientific and Cultural Exchanges manipulated
Information and Propaganda used
Technical Assistance provided or denied
Granting Diplomatic Recognition
Economic and Financial Assistance (limited) offered or denied

"some risk or level of importance"
"major intensity of interest"
07 08 09 10 11 12 13
Economic and Trade Policy manipulated
UN Security Council Debate requested
Military Assistance offered or denied
Trade Embargo and Economic Sanctions
Covert Actions initiated
Increased Military Surveillance
Military Show of Strength

"great risk or level of importance"
"critical intensity of interest"
14 15 16 17
Suspension of/Break in Diplomatic Relations
Quarantine/Blockade/Mining of Ports
Theater use of Conventional Weapons
Partial Mobilization/Evacuation

"very great risk or level of importance"
"very critical intensity of interest"
18 19 20
Local Use of Tactical Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Weapons
Threatened Use of Massive Destruction Weapons
Limited Use of Massive Destruction Weapons

The broad interest area priorities and the truncated interest level values are used for analysis of all countries or regions. They are not country or region specific. They are to reflect in part the decision maker's basic values and beliefs towards the environmental setting.

Breakdown to 35 Factors or Issues (Sub-Elements)

To further refine the interest level determination, each of the four broad interest areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical, and Ideological) is further sub-divided into factors or sub-elements for analysis. An interest level will be assigned to each of these sub-elements and the accrued value from these assignments will be used to build up a determination of the overall US national interest towards the country or region.

The sub-elements used in this procedure are designed to be typical of the types of issues which one would consider in formulation of a national interest determination. Further research certainly may identify additional elements to consider or judge some of these to be irrelevant. The sub-elements were listed in the broad area definitions in Chapter II, and a detail description of all 35 is contained in computer generated sub-element data sheets in Appendix B.

A sub-element definition contains the sub-element name, the broad area it is part of, a description of what the sub-element is, and a discussion of why it is significant. The definition also contains a list of criteria to be used in

determining the interest level assignment. For example, the sub-element "Military Coalitions" (Number 7) is in the broad area MILITARY. The sub-element deals with the military coalition relationship between the country of interest and similarly externally oriented countries. It is significant because it reflects the willingness of a country to support or oppose the US by the use of military force as a result of US actions which may not directly effect the country of interest but may affect an ally of the country. For this sub-element there are three criteria groups to be used in determining the level of interest. These criteria will be discussed in the section on determining the interest level for each sub-element.

Prioritize Sub-Elements within each Broad Area and Determine Overall Sub-Element Weights:

As with the broad interest areas, the decision maker is afforded the opportunity to assign a priority weight to each of the sub-elements. This is done to reflect the relative priority of one sub-element in a broad area referenced to another sub-element in the same area. Again, it will be used for the frequency portion of the analysis. The sub-element relative weight within its own broad area is used in conjunction with the broad area weight to determine the overall sub-element weight. Assignment of the priority weight is done in a similar fashion as the broad area weights--numbers between 1 and 10 are assigned for each sub-element in a broad area. For example, if "Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection"

is assigned a value of 10, and "Military Coalitions" is assigned a value of 5, then the decision maker is saying that NBC power projection is twice as important as membership in military coalitions. The numbers assigned are then summed and normalized. The overall sub-element weight is the product of the broad area weight and the normalized sub-element value. Table 3 shows a typical process for the MILITARY broad area; it would be repeated for all four broad areas.

TABLE III

SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITIES

Sub-Element:	Number Assigned:	Normalized Value:	Overall Weight:
Internal Conventional Power	4	4/66 = .061	.061*.357 = .022
Regional Conventional Power	5	5/66 = .076	.076*.357 = .027
Global Conventional Power	6	6/66 = .090	.090*.357 = .032
Use of State Terrorism	6	6/66 = .090	.090*.357 = .032
NBC Power Projection	10	10/66 = .152	.152*.357 = .054
Future Military Power	9	9/66 = .136	.136*.357 = .049
Military Coalitions	5	5/66 = .076	.076*.357 = .027
LOC Power Projection	5	5/66 = .076	.076*.357 = .027
US Basing Rights	6	6/66 = .090	.090*.357 = .032
Military Technology	4	4/66 = .061	.061*.357 = .022
Supply of Defense Materials	6	6/66 = .090	.090*.357 = .032
Total	66		

As with the broad area priority assignments, these priorities and resulting weights are non-country specific. They continue to reflect, in a general sense, the beliefs and attitudes of the decision maker and are not focused on a particular country or region. They are designed to model the type of thought process and priorities to be used in assessing the national interest for all countries.

Analyze Sub-Elements for Interest Level

The heart of the process is the assignment of interest level values from Table II to each of the 35 sub-elements. This can be done in two basic ways based upon the desires of the decision maker. The analysis may be done with reference to a static non-country specific data base of interest level values or it may be done directly by the decision maker in a dynamic setting with reference to relevant background data. There are advantages and disadvantages to both analysis schemes.

STATIC ANALYSIS:

In the static analysis the intent is to be as objective as possible in determining the level of interest. For this technique the decision maker tries to place as much distance as possible between the assignment of interest levels and pre-conceived biases about any specific country in question. To do this, the decision maker defines, to the maximum extent possible, interest levels with reference to sub-element criteria groups and does not consider specific countries. This dispassionate view of national interest will also tend to be the most consistent on a day-by-day basis, as the data base from which the interest level is derived does not significantly change. If it is changed, the new value is applied to all countries equally.

For an example of criteria groups, refer to the sub-

element definition of "military coalitions", number 7 in Appendix B. For this sub-element there are three criteria groups. Each of these criteria groups has various categories. For the criterion "external attitude towards the US" there are three categories: PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT. For the criterion "military coalition type" there are also three categories: MUTUAL DEFENSE, ASSOCIATION, FRIENDSHIP. Finally for the criterion "region" there are eight categories: NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST, SOUTH ASIA, PACIFIC. Where necessary, explanations of the criteria are provided in the sub-element data base. For example, MUTUAL DEFENSE means the country has binding military support to its allies. If the country is also PRO-US, it means that support would be provided to the US in the event of armed conflict with some third party by US troops. If the country is a NEUTRAL or BELLIGERENT, opposition to the US could be expected if the US is forced into armed conflict with the countries' allies.

For the static analysis scheme, interest values are actually assigned to a specific country with one of four techniques. The technique used is based upon the nature of the data used in the criteria groups, ie, to what degree a country can by described with reference to this sub-element from quantitative or subjective data. The four techniques used are:

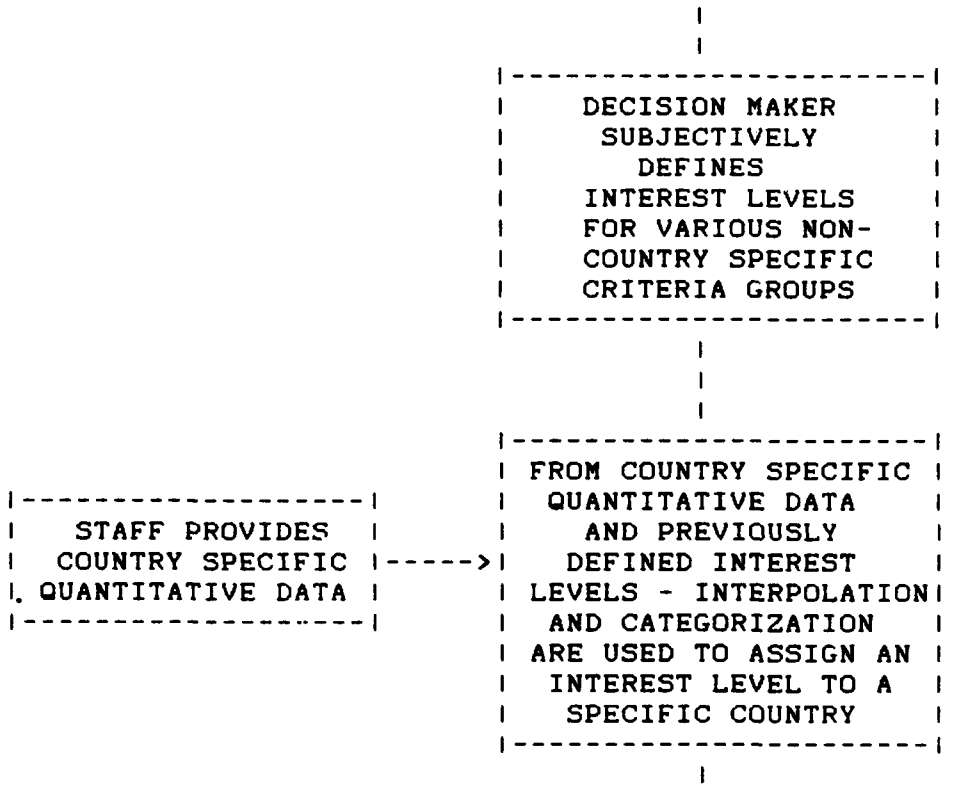
1. Quantitative
2. Subjective
3. Mixed
4. Background Data

Quantitative

FIGURE 9

SUB-ELEMENT INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION

Technique: Quantitative



Selected sub-elements have very good quantitative data available to support an interest level assessment (shown in Figure 9). For example, a country's military power projection capability, in number of divisions, can be used to place a country in a specific criteria group category or alternately interpolate between various specific categories. An interest level can be assigned (using Table II for the reference scale) based upon comparison of the quantitative data to a previous

non-country specific determination of interest. The interest level assigned to a specific country for such a sub-element is then directly based upon the category within which the country falls--which in turn is based upon the quantitative data. Where necessary, a decision maker may provide the level of interest assessment based upon a dual categorization matrix. Regional power projection capability may be one axis and the region in which the country is located may be another axis. Levels of interest are then determined both by the power projection capability and the region within which this power can be projected.

For example, if from a non-country specific analysis it was determined that US interest for all countries in South America having a regional power projection capability of 5 divisions was "6" (reference to Table II), then any country which was "categorized" as being in South America and possessing a regional power projection capability of 5 divisions would receive an interest level assignment of 6 for the sub-element "regional power projection." Interpolation could be used to further refine the process for selected parts of some sub-elements.

Subjective

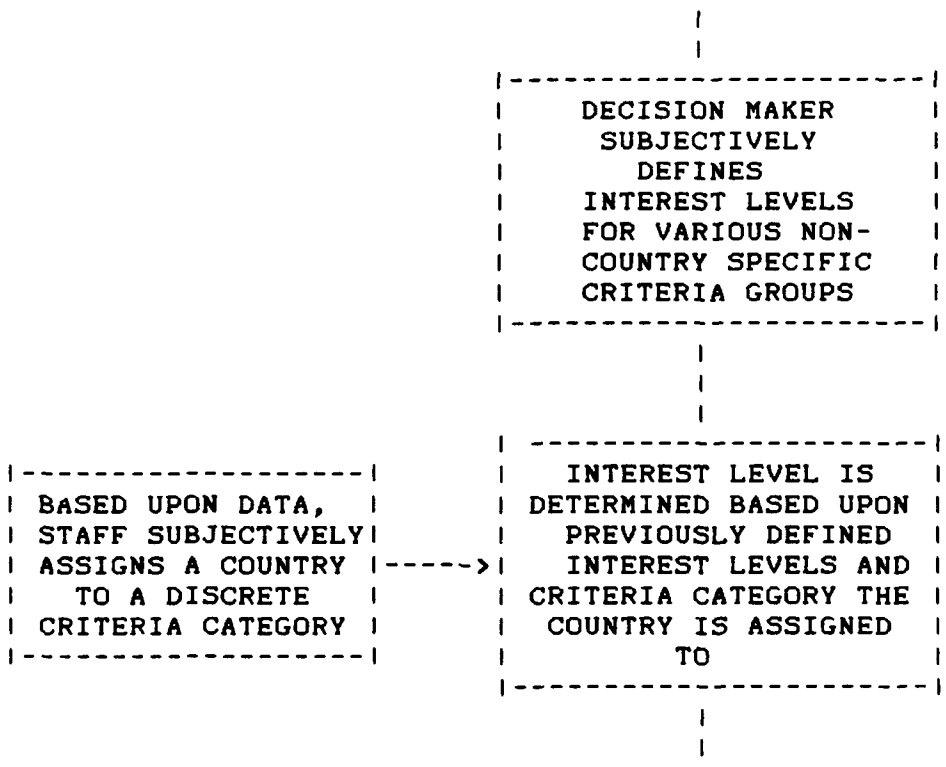
Other sub-elements can be evaluated by a process (shown in Figure 10) which subjectively categorizes a country, and then through reference to the previous non-country specific

determination of interest levels, assigns the interest level based upon the "category" in which the country falls.

FIGURE 10

SUB-ELEMENT INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION

Technique: Subjective



For example, to support the assignment of an interest level for the sub-element "military coalitions" the decision maker would be asked to assign an interest level (from Table II) based upon a generic query. The query might be: "What interest level would you assign to a country which is PRO-US and has military relationships with similar countries of MUTUAL DEFENSE (ie, binding military support) and is located in EUROPE?" In

this case the decision maker may assign a value of 16, meaning the US would consider the use of conventional forces to preserve a relationship with a country which is PRO-US, had MUTUAL DEFENSE arrangements with the US and was located in EUROPE. Any country so described has that level of importance. The interest level assigned to a specific country would be a function of the criteria groups which described it. West Germany, Great Britain, and Norway would all receive the same interest level assignment for this sub-element since they are all PRO-US, have a MUTUAL DEFENSE relationship with the US, and are located in EUROPE.

Determining which category within a criterion describes a country can be done by subject matter experts (SME). They would categorize Great Britain as being PRO-US, having a MUTUAL DEFENSE relationship with the US, and being located in EUROPE.

Mixed

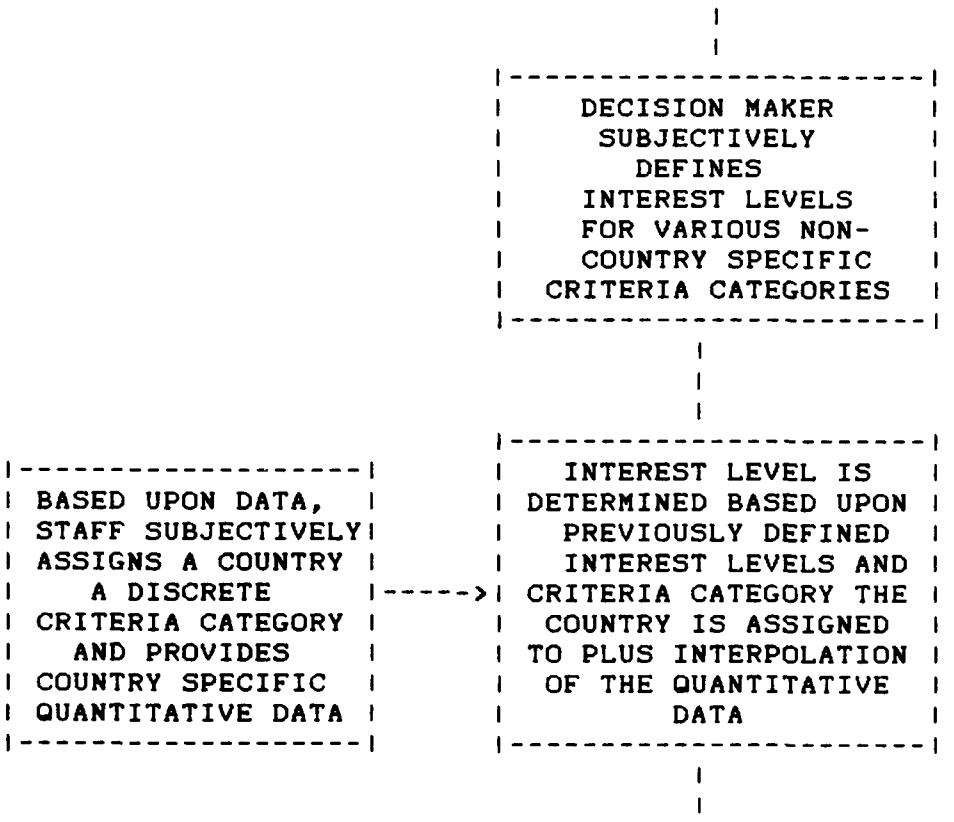
For some sub-elements a mix of quantitative and subjective data is used to determine the appropriate sub-element interest level (as shown in Figure 11). For example, the sub-element "Potential Future Military Power Projection" (number 6 in Appendix B) uses a mix of two subjective criteria and one quantitative criteria. Subjective assessments are used for the criterion "external attitude towards the US" (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, etc.) and "current military power capability" (INTERNAL ONLY, LIMITED, MAJOR, etc.). Quantitative data are used for the criterion "real growth rate" (greater than 3% negative, 1.5%

negative, zero, 1.5% positive, etc.) The interest level may be derived from reference to a previous non-country specific analysis, using interpolation of the quantitative data if appropriate.

FIGURE 11

SUB-ELEMENT INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION

Technique: Mixed



For example, an interest level (from Table II) of "5" may be assigned to a generic country which is PRO-US, has LIMITED current military capability and 0% real growth; and an interest level of "7" may be assigned to a generic country which is PRO-

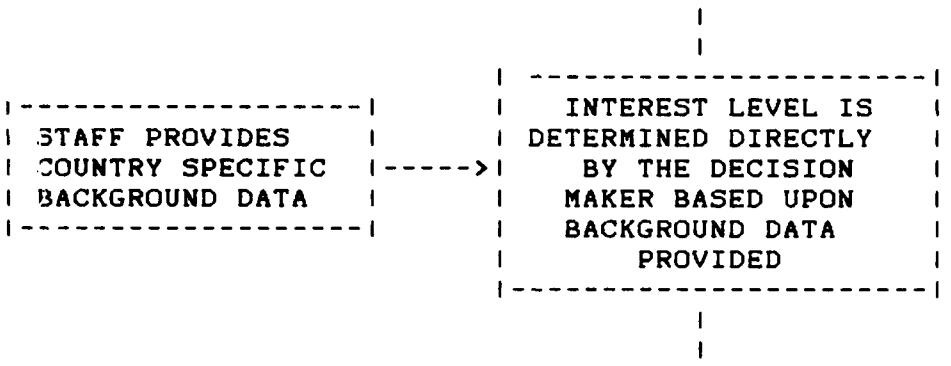
US, has LIMITED current military capability, and 1.5% real growth. If Canada is subjectively judged to be PRO-US and have LIMITED current military capability and a .75% real growth rate in its military budget, it would be assigned an interest level of "6" for the sub-element Potential Future Military Power Projection--using an interpolation between the quantitative categories of 0% and 1.5% real growth.

Background Data

FIGURE 12

SUB-ELEMENT INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION

Technique: Background Data



Finally, some sub-elements only lend themselves to direct assessment (as shown in Figure 12). For these sub-elements, relevant country specific background or statistical data is provided the decision maker. He/she then makes a direct assessment of the level of interest associated with this sub-element for the specific country being evaluated. For example, the trade agreements between the US and a given country may be described in general terms, and the decision maker may directly

assign an interest level (from Table II) based upon the description provided of the trade agreements and the decision maker's assessment of their value. While this does lose some of the objectivity desired in the static analysis, the technique is only used for those sub-elements where the spectrum of data available is just too broad or undefined to allow the practical development of categories and criteria.

DYNAMIC ANALYSIS

The dynamic analysis scheme is designed to allow for more personal judgement on the part of the decision maker. A major criticism of the static scheme is the loss of context and interdependence mentioned in Chapter I. In the dynamic analysis scheme, interdependence may be retained because the decision maker never loses sight of the country in question and always has in the back of his/her mind the current international and domestic setting. The dynamic scheme is also much quicker, and can be responsive to changes in the external environment. On the other hand, it loses the repeatability and some of the objectivity of the static analysis.

The technique for assigning interest level values to a specific sub-element for a country in question is identical to that for the "Background" technique in the static analysis. The only difference is that the criteria categories themselves form the country data base and hence are used as the background material.

For example, using the dynamic analysis scheme, the decision maker would be presented the following query for an analysis of Canada and the sub-element military coalitions: "What interest level would you assign to CANADA, which is PRO-US, has military coalitions of MUTUAL DEFENSE, and is located in NORTH AMERICA?" The decision maker is being asked to provide an interest level for Canada in light of these characteristics of the country. Ideally, the decision maker would not overly consider the other elements, opinions, or biases that he/she possessed towards Canada in making this assessment; but to the degree they were considered, interdependence could be preserved. The same technique would be used for all sub-elements in the analysis.

Combine Sub-Element Analysis for Overall Interest Level Assessment

As discussed in Chapter IV, sub-element data is combined to present both the level of interest and frequency with which various levels occur.

Each of the sub-elements has associated with it a level of interest. The maximum of all these levels reflects the highest level of interest the US has towards a given country. Likewise the lowest level of interest reflects the opposite. From a practical perspective, almost every country will have some sub-element interest level for which US interests will be extremely low. Even Canada, which has the highest and most sustained US interest level, has an interest level of "0" for state

supported use of terrorism because Canada does not support terrorism. There will, therefore, be a range of interests and distribution of interest levels.

The frequency portion of the analysis is designed to capture this distribution of interests. It is done by summing how often a given interest level occurred. Weights are recognized throughout the summing process. As an example, Table IV shows the sub-elements from an analysis for Canada which received an interest level value of "11". The weights

TABLE IV

FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

Sub-Elements with Interest Level "11"	Interest Area:	Overall Weight:		Scale Factor:		Count:
US Basing Rights	MILITARY	.032	*	100	=	3.2
US Dollars Invested	ECONOMIC	.032	*	100	=	3.2
Economic Coalitions	ECONOMIC	.022	*	100	=	2.2
Internal Government	IDEOLOGICAL.	042	*	100	=	4.2

TOTAL Frequency for Interest Level "11" 12.8

for each sub-element are multiplied times a "scale factor," arbitrarily set to 100, to arrive at a frequency count for interest level "11." The scale factor of 100 is selected to provide vertical development to the histogram discussed in the next section. The process is repeated for all twenty interest levels. The result is a weighted reflection of how often various interest levels occurred in the interest level analysis of a given country.

Present Assessment:

The level of US interest is displayed on a series of computer outputs as shown in Figures 13-15. Figure 13 is the broadest statement of the US interest level towards a country. It states to which of four interest level groups--Very Critical, Critical, Major, or Peripheral--the country in question is assigned. This is based upon the highest interest level assigned to any of the 35 sub-elements. Supporting this chart are two listings of sub-elements by broad areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical and Ideological). The first listing shows which sub-elements fell in the highest interest level group and the second listing shows which sub-elements fell in the next highest interest level group.

Figure 14 shows the range of interest level for each of the broad areas, based upon values assigned to sub-elements in the broad area.

Figure 15 shows the relative ranking of the country in question to other countries in the same region and to other countries in the world. It can also be used to display the change in interest level over time (as shown in the current example) or interest level assignments provided by various US government units, eg, CANADA - State, CANADA - NSC/S, CANADA - DOD, etc. It is a comparison display. It identifies the position of the country in the current analysis. It tabulates data which describes the expected value interest level--that which is most likely to occur--a description of the dispersion

of interest level based upon the standard deviation of the frequency data, and finally, the maximum interest level assigned. The expected value term and the standard deviation term are associated with frequency data. They are derived with reference to interest level assigned and overall sub-element weight as shown in Tables III and IV. The maximum interest level is considered level data and does not reflect broad areas or sub-element weights.

The most complex output is a histogram shown in Figure 16. This histogram has on its horizontal axis a measurement of the level of interest and on its vertical axis, the frequency with which that interest level occurred, based on weighted values. Each broad area is represented by a symbol. A histogram center of gravity (CG) is computed. This is the centroid position within the various data points. In addition, broad area weights used in the analysis are listed under the histogram, and an interest level summary is provided.

As shown in Table IV, the output includes a table of interest level values assigned each sub-element, and the sub-element weights. The weights are expressed as a percentage both within the appropriate broad area and across all broad areas. The weights were used for the frequency portion of the analysis.

FIGURE 13

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR CANADA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

CANADA

IS OF:

VERY CRITICAL

INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

CANADA IS OF VERY CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

CANADA IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection

ECONOMIC:
- Current Exports from the US
- Future Export Potential
- Current Imports to the US
- Future Import Potential

FIGURE 13

(continued)

GEOPOLITICAL:
- none -

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

FIGURE 14

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR CANADA

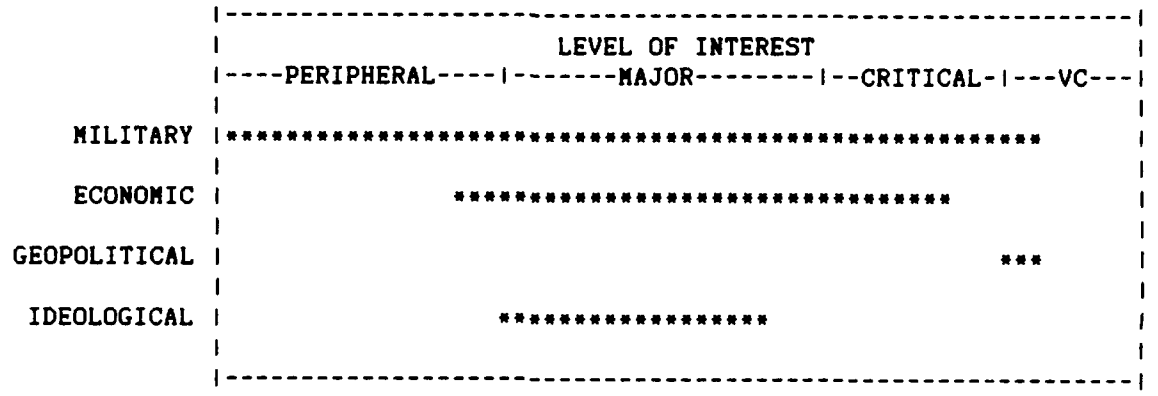


FIGURE 15

RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
-> CANADA		12.10 - M	HIGH	VC
CANADA	3-81	10.49 - C	MED	VC
CANADA	4-85	8.04 - M	MED	VC

WORLD:

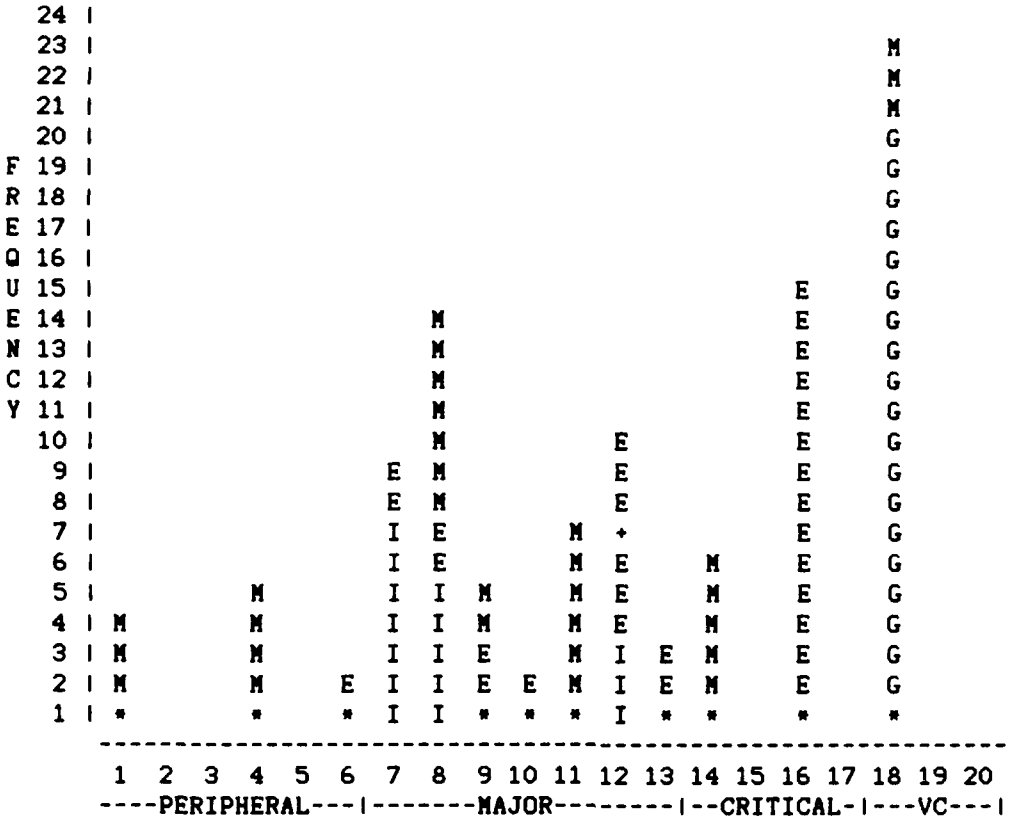
Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
-> CANADA		12.10 - M	HIGH	VC
MEXICO	4-88	8.03 - M	MED	VC
SOVIET UNION	4-88	7.10 - M	HIGH	VC
SOUTH AFRICA	4-88	6.32 - M	MED	M

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

FIGURE 16

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: CANADA



SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

CANADA CG DATA
- CG interest level = 12.10
- CG frequency level = 6.06

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 12.10
- Standard Deviation... 4.85
- Maximum Value..... 18

TABLE IV

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR CANADA

INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	9
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	8
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	1
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	0
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	14
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	4
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	18
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	8
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	11
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82%	8
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	11
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	16
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	16
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	16
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	16
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	12
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	6
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	9
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	8
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	7
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	13
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	10
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	12
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	18
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	18
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	18
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	18
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	18
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	18
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	18
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	8
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	7
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	7
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	12
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	7

Interpretation of the Outputs:

First, it must always be kept in perspective that the computer output is a decision aid--only the decision maker is accountable. The aid is designed to assist the decision maker; it is not a substitute for the wisdom and political intuition that is truly critical for a decision maker to be effective. For this reason the outputs must be consistent with the decision makers "intuitive" assessment of the situation. Where these disagree, the aid is designed to provide the decision maker sufficient information to determine why the inconsistency exists.

Where there is disagreement, the decision maker may then choose to revisit his/her intuitive assessment, or change the interest level assessments or interest area priorities used in the analysis.

The first outputs (Figures 13-15) are designed to give the decision maker interest level assignments and broad area interest ranges which should be consistent with his/her intuition. They provide the highest interest level, which is the operative one, and the rationale which led to assignment of that interest level. They give reference to other countries (Figure 15) with which the decision maker may have greater familiarity or a more concrete assessment of interest level, thereby allowing the decision maker to have confidence in the analysis or providing a reference from which the analysis can be challenged.

The histogram (Figure 16) is the most complex product, but it also provides the most insight as to why the operative interest level was assigned and what the distribution of interest is. The CG indicates an average or expected value for interest level and frequency of occurrence. The data generated for the histogram also allow the calculation of a standard deviation for interest levels assigned. A country with a mid CG interest level and high standard deviation (high dispersion) has a mixed level of interest to the US. Conversely, countries with very high (or very low) CG interest levels and low standard deviations have a uniform and concentrated interest level to the US. The maximum interest level the US has towards a country is displayed by the highest (furthest right) data point plotted. In addition, the interest level in broad areas can be independently assessed by scanning only one symbol.

By understanding the level of US interest and the makeup of this interest, the decision maker is in a better position to decide upon appropriate policy and strategy. In addition, a better appreciation of US interests and priorities among interests can be used to improve the allocation of scarce resources to support those interests. Appendix D contains eleven (11) case studies which were done to demonstrate the outputs of this decision aid and the principle of using a structured approach to define the national interest.

Chapter VI will discuss how to enhance the use of a national interest oriented process and incorporate the

described decision aid into the current national security structure.

CHAPTER VI

IMPLEMENTATION

> "Power at a nation's disposal ought to be used in full awareness of the external conditions that define which uses are productive and which are not, as well as of the domestic predispositions and institutions that channel national energies in certain directions or inhibit the country from applying them in other ways."(57)
>
> Stanley Hoffmann

Implementation actions to increase the utilization of a national interest orientation in the formulation of US policy may be grouped into two major areas: philosophic and mechanistic. The philosophic actions are broad in nature and tend to merely emphasize the necessity of maintaining a national interest orientation towards the development and execution of US national security policy. The mechanistic actions are very specific and are designed to add the structured decision aid contained in Chapter V into the decision making process. Both types of actions will enhance the process, and even if the more detailed mechanistic actions cannot be pursued, the more general philosophic actions should be undertaken.

Philosophic Actions:

Four philosophic type actions should be considered to enhance a national interest orientation in the formulation of national security policy. These include: increased definition of why a country or region has a certain interest value,

administrative changes to keep the national security process focused on a national interest perspective, re-organization of the NSC/S, and finally increased coordination with Congress to develop a consensus national interest.

INCREASED DEFINITION

If only one action were to be taken, that action should be a detailed analysis of why a country or region is of interest to the US. For this report 35 issue areas--referred to as sub-elements in the more technical sense--were identified. The National Security Council Staff (NSC/S) should charter the bureaucracy, through the inter-agency working groups, to define those elements which are appropriate to consider in defining the national interest. The resulting list must be of sufficient detail to be relevant, but it must not be so large so as to be unmanageable, 30 to 50 items should be a reasonable size. Once developed, the list should serve as a guide in determining US interests. How the guide is used may vary, but the procedure to use the guide should have some structure and repeatability. The process should be shared with the Congress as another major actor in the national security decision making process. The Congress may not agree with the issue areas or the process or resulting priorities, but it should understand the terms and the rationale that is being used.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Additionally, there should be an administrative mechanism

to insure that the interest levels, once determined, are constantly considered by the decision makers in the handling of daily issues. The temptation is great to conduct a broad interest analysis, and then let the interest analysis wane as current day brush fires are handled. Once a bureaucracy sinks to the "issue" level, broad priorities are easily lost--winning the "issue" becomes paramount. Administratively, there should be a reminder of the appropriate broad US interest level included in documents presented to high-level decision makers for every issue-oriented policy decision. For example, if an issue paper is prepared on a fishing disagreement between Canada and the US, the first paragraph of that issue paper should read:

> "1. NATIONAL INTEREST: Based upon NSDD 238, Canada is of VERY CRITICAL interest to the US. This issue does not change that previous assessment."

or

> "1. NATIONAL INTEREST: Based upon NSDD 238, Canada was judged to be of VERY CRITICAL interest to the US. Recent events, including this issue, have changed that assessment to CRITICAL. The revised assessment is contained at TAB A."

This administrative procedure re-focuses the decision makers towards viewing an issue from a total national interest perspective. If the assessment is changed from the earlier--perhaps more dispassionate analysis--the decision maker is alerted to the change and may chose to challenge the rationale.

RE-ORGANIZE THE NSC STAFF

The current NSC staff is organized from both a functional and regional perspective. This is done to provide expertise for any issue whether it be functionally oriented (eg, Strategic Arms Talks) or regional oriented (eg, Drug Problems with Panama). While such a dual organizational framework supports specific issues, the broader world wide perspective of US interest levels and priorities is lost. The challenge is to identify an organizational structure which assures issue specific expertise, yet retains a broad perspective on priorities and the allocation of scarce resources. This can best be done within the current NSC organization by creating several chairmanships which would audit four to six functional or regional directorates. These chairmanships would be headed by various NSC/S directorate heads on a rotational basis. Individuals would not oversee their own directorate, but would oversee a combination of other directorates. The chairmen would have a two fold charter. One, they would review proposed strategies to make sure the cost/risk/benefit ratios were consistent with the current Interest Level National Security Decision Directive (IL-NSDD). Two, they would review priorities and allocation of national power resources to make sure US interests were being adequately served. Through these audits, the chairmen would assure that a broad national interest perspective was retained on issues worked by the NSC/S.

CONGRESSIONAL CONSENSUS

As a policy tool of the United States government, the joint resolution is underutilized. As explained in Chapter II, after an IL-NSDD has been developed at least two major documents reflect its contents. These documents are the President's National Security Strategy of the United States and the Defense Guidance, including the resulting family of Joint Strategic Planning Documents. Congress should be consulted in the preparation of the IL-NSDD, and a third document, a joint resolution, on the National Security Strategy of the United States should be passed and signed.

This joint resolution would reflect the consensus opinion of the executive and legislative branches on the US interest levels world-wide. It should include three parts. Part I, the basic resolution, would be unclassified and would contain broad statements of US interests and policy objectives. Part II would be classified (probably reviewed by only the Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees or by a select committee). It would have the specific interest levels for all countries and regions of the world where Congressional and Executive branch consensus existed. Part III would also be classified and would contain the disagreements in assigned interest level between the two branches--where they agree to disagree--and the rationale for their respective positions.

Such an effort to bring the Congress into the decision-making process would improve the likelihood that policy would

be formulated with consensus, or it would at least alert the Executive branch to the measure of risk that was being taken in certain policy areas.

Mechanistic Actions:

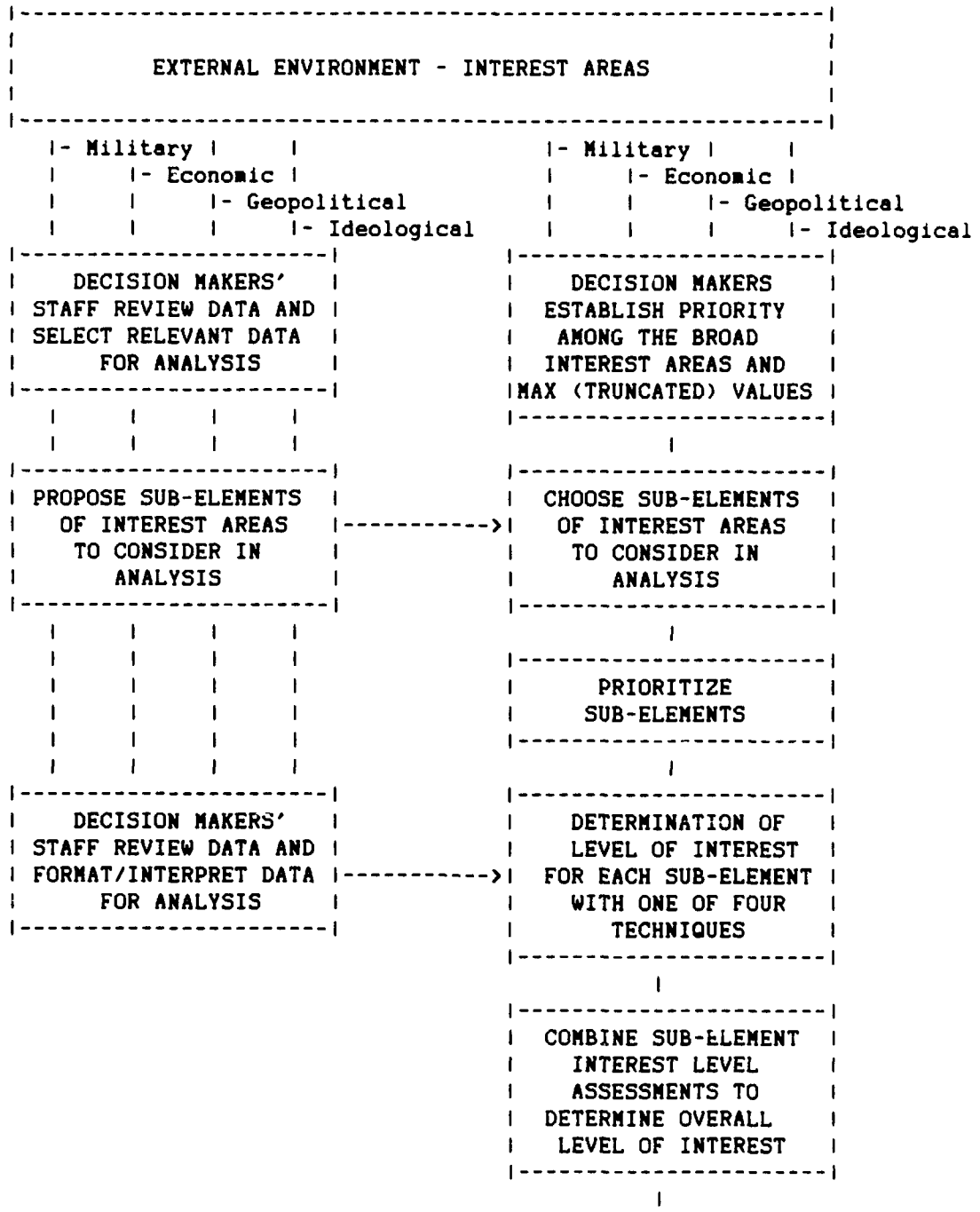
To implement the decision aid mentioned in Chapter V, the various tasks need to be partitioned among decision makers at various levels and their supporting staffs. This process is shown in Figure 17. What follows is a discussion of partitioning of responsibilities within the Executive branch. Other actors, eg Congress, could follow a similar partitioning scheme to utilize such a decision aid.

The President should establish the priorities among the four broad general areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical and Ideological) and should establish maximum levels of interest to be considered for these broad areas. Alternatively, the President could approve a recommendation from the National Security Planning Group (NSPG).

Inter-agency working groups should develop the issue areas (sub-elements) to be used in any analysis. The working group tasking should be given based upon the broad area in question. The Military issue areas should be tasked to the Defense Group, the Geopolitical and Ideological issue areas to the Foreign

FIGURE 17

DETERMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST



Policy Group, and the Economic issue areas to the Economic Group.(58) Staff working groups from the more Senior Inter-Agency groups would prepare the issues and recommend relative priorities. Chaired by the Secretaries, the Senior Inter-Agency Groups should approve the issue areas and their priorities within the broad areas.

In the case of the STATIC analysis scheme, the NSC/S should prepare the interest level/criteria data base. This data base is large and beyond the capability for any single or group of decision makers (Cabinet Level) to review. The staff inter-agency working groups would be tasked to provide the country data bases. The NSPG would initially review the output of the STATIC analysis and, when satisfactory, recommend Presidential approval.

In the case of the DYNAMIC analysis scheme, the NSC/S would recommend specific interest levels for each issue area (sub-element) based upon background data provided by the staff inter-agency working groups. The NSPG would initially review the output of the DYNAMIC analysis and, when satisfactory, recommend Presidential approval.

Final Comments:

The United States is a world power in a heterogeneous and ever changing world. As the world changes, U.S. interests may change. The level of interest appropriate to any country or regional situation is very important. Properly developed, US interests should be used to underline the formulation of U.S.

policy and strategy. The Level of Interest should be derived through a rational and structured process which blends relevant external environmental factors with nationally accepted beliefs and values.(59,60) Once derived, the level of interest should determine the tenacity with which the U.S. pursues its objectives. Inaccurate estimates of interest level can lead to strategies that fail when the national commitment is challenged due to accumulating costs, changes in circumstance, or domestic political events. Clearly there is a need to develop and utilize a decision making mechanism that can aid the process of accurately determining the level of U.S. interest appropriate to any given situation.

APPENDIX A

COMPARISON WITH AMERICA OVERCOMMITTED

> "... the term 'national interest' has been largely ignored in the recent literature on international relations. Those scholars and statesmen who still use it have made little progress in defining its meaning or in suggesting a systematic approach to establishing priorities among the various interest pursued by nation-states--especially by major powers. In fact the American academic community might well be accused of 'copping out' of serious discussion of this key concept...."(61)
>
> DONALD E. NUECHTERLEIN

Overview

Beginning with the Orbis article quoted above and continuing through the publication of his book, America Overcommitted, Donald E. Nuechterlein set out to do what previous scholars had copped out of--provide structure to the determination of the national interest. This report is but an attempt to carry his work further down the same path. Because this report is a follow-on effort to his original work, the foundational concepts upon which this report are based were developed by Professor Nuechterlein. To do justice to his contribution, this appendix seeks to present the similarities and differences between his work and the methodology outlined in this report. Following that, there will be a discussion of the development of the 20 level interest scale.

Similarities

Most significantly, the basic concept of using "national interest" as a driving force in the formulation of foreign policy is built upon the historical rational for the concept contained in Chapter 1 of America Overcommitted.

In addition the division of the national interest into four broad interest areas and the concept of measuring these interest areas by four broad levels of interest are directly taken from the material presented by Professor Nuechterlein. The idea of a matrix to represent the national interest was the foundation for the displays contained in Chapter V. The idea of correlating policy tools with interest levels discussed in Chapter 2 of America Overcommitted, led to the development of the 20 level interest scale presented in Chapter IV of this report and discussed later in this appendix. The concept of correlating certain maximum values with various broad interest areas, also discussed in Chapter 2 of America Overcommitted, led to the the concept of maximum values for broad interest areas--alternately expressed as "truncation"--which was the first step of the proposed process in Chapter III.

Differences

There is within this report a recognition that the concept of "national interest" is, and will always be, a value laden concept. Its "operable" definition, that which is used to make policy, will always reflect the beliefs and attitudes of the decision maker. There is no attempt to filter out these

beliefs, there is only the attempt to show the decision maker where his/her definition of national interest differs from that of other actors--to include the Congress, news media, public, etc., who play in the national strategy formulation process. Hopefully, armed with this information, the decision maker will better understand the political risk associated with policy which is formulated outside of a broad national coalition. This is not to say that such a policy is always bad, but the decision maker needs to understand the political risk, and then work to minimize overall risk to the maximum extent possible.

The broad interest areas were re-defined for this report. Professor Nuechterlein used four broad interest categories to include Defense of the Homeland, Economic Well-Being, Favorable World Order, and Promotion of values. The most significant difference in broad area definitions is between the MILITARY and Defense of the Homeland terms. The term MILITARY, as used in this report, is not restricted to just North America. It involves security and defense issues world wide. It does, however, retain the ability to recognize the special character of defense of North America since most sub-elements have criterion of regional area and external orientation (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT). Security issues outside of North America are considered part of Favorable World Order in America Overcommitted.

In addition, the definitions used in America Overcommitted, are action oriented. They mean doing specific

"things". In this report the terms were changed to mean interest "areas," without an implicit meaning of action. Even the sub-elements in this report which define these areas, are not action oriented. They describe characteristics of a nation-state or the international setting which cause the US to have an "interest" towards another nation-state. The action terms were reserved for use in the measurement of interest level. The decision maker is asked to assign interest levels to a country in terms of the action he/she would consider to preserve or control the various sub-elements (factors) which make up the broad interest areas. This was done to reduce confusion in the mind of the decision maker which might be caused by trying to assign an action tool to an action oriented interest area. It was felt it would be simpler to use the action tool to support a non-action oriented interest area. Expanding the broad interest areas into smaller, more manageable sub-elements was done to add structure to the process. What follows is a comparison of the definitions used in America Overcommitted versus those used in this report.

DEFENSE OF HOMELAND vs. MILITARY

From America Overcommitted:

"Defense of Homeland: Protection of the people, territory, and institutions of the United States against potential foreign dangers. This is usually referred to as the national defense interest...."

From this report:

"Military factors may include: internal, regional, global conventional power projection, state supported use of terrorism, nuclear/biological/chemical power projection, future military power projection, military coalitions, military power projection against US used lines of communication (LOCs), US basing/intelligence rights/privileges, military technological capability, and critical defense materials provided to the US."

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING vs. ECONOMIC

From America Overcommitted:

"Economic Well-being: Promotion of US international trade and investment, including protection of private interests in foreign countries. This may be called the national economic interest...."

From this report:

Economic factors may include: Current exports/imports from/to the US, future export/import potential, US dollars invested, country dollars invested in the US, trade agreements in being/negotiation, economic coalitions, environmental influence on the US, multi-national corporation ties, and influence on the international monetary system.

FAVORABLE WORLD ORDER vs GEOPOLITICAL

From America Overcommitted:

"Favorable World Order (international security): Establishment of a peaceful international environment in which disputes between nations can be resolved without resort to war and in which collective security rather than unilateral action is employed to deter or cope with aggression. This is also referred to as the international security interest...."

From this report:

Geopolitical factors may include: the external orientation and proximity to the US, and the regional/worldly influence of a Pro-US/neutral/belligerent external orientation on US prestige and influence.

PROMOTION OF VALUE vs. IDEOLOGICAL

From America Overcommitted:

"Promotion of Values (ideology): Promulgation of a set of values the US leaders believe to be universally good and worth of emulation by other countries...."

From this report:

Ideological factors may include: the internal government ideology, cultural/religious/trade-union ties with the US and Civil-legal cooperation afforded the US.

In addition to changing the broad interest areas the broad levels of interest were also changed. In America Overcommitted, Professor Nuechterlein uses four broad interest levels: Peripheral, Major, Vital, Survival. For this report those four broad areas were renamed to Peripheral, Major, Critical, and Very Critical. The use of the terms Critical and Very Critical is not considered optimum, but the selection of new names was done to place some distance between the term "Vital." In recent times, this term has come to be an expression of the implied willingness to use military power. It was felt that this direct tie with only one instrument of national power, the military instrument, degraded the ability to used this term objectively in defining an interest level or intensity. It was for this reason that a new term was selected. Survival was likewise judged to be too military oriented although not many people question that the US would fight to survive. In addition, the terms were redefined in an attempt to provide a more continuous spectrum of interest intensity. Professor Nuechterlein, in more recent works, has

use the terms BOTHERSOME, SERIOUS, DANGEROUS, and CRITICAL. These terms could also be used to avoid the term "vital."

Finally, there was not the attempt in this report to define these interest intensities in terms of the time urgency of the action. The intensity levels were defined relative to the values without an emphasis on how time critical the action was. Again a comparison of the terms follows:

PERIPHERAL vs. PERIPHERAL

From America Overcommitted:

"... peripheral (minor) interests, where little if any harm to the entire nation will result if a "wait and see" policy is adopted."

From the report:

Peripheral: issues have little importance to the US. No major economic, military, or geopolitical significance can be attributed to the issue.

MAJOR vs. MAJOR

From America Overcommitted:

"... major interests, where potential serious harm could come to the nation if no action is taken to counter an unfavorable trend abroad..."

From this report:

Major: issues will effect the US in economic, military, or geopolitical terms. The effect however can be tolerated, and while not desirable is not unacceptable. Adverse resolution of these issues might result in a reduction of US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.

VITAL vs. CRITICAL

From America Overcommitted:

"... vital interests, where probable serious harm to the security and well being of the nation will result if strong measures, including military ones, are not taken by the government within a short period of time..."

From this report:

Critical: issues will have a significant adverse affect on the US economically, militarily, or geopolitically. While these issues would not destroy the US's ability to function as a viable, independent society, they would increase the cost for such continued functioning. Adverse resolution of these issues would result in a reduction of the US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.

SURVIVAL vs. VERY CRITICAL

From America Overcommitted:

"... survival interests, where the very existence of the nation is in peril..."

From this report:

Very Critical: issues may, if adversely resolved, effect the viability of the US to function as a sovereign independent society. They clearly threaten the very existence of the US or have dramatic and far reaching affect on how the American Society would operate. Major reductions in the US standard of living, or security could be expected if these issues were not favorably resolved.

In America Overcommitted, Professor Neuchterlein correlates the intensity of interest with the transitory nature of the external environment. Therefore a basic Defense of Homeland interest may have a different interest intensity (vital, survival, etc.) based upon the perception of the urgency of the action needed--hence the urgency of the threat. For this report there was an effort to view the interest

without directly considering the threat. The process outlined in Chapter III relegates the consideration of threat until after the basic interest level has been defined. Threat is used to assist in the risk/cost/benefit analysis. This analysis is to choose which action will be taken to prevail in an interest area, vice the non-threat analysis which was based upon actions which might be taken, the later being a more general measure of the level or intensity of interest. For example, a Porsche has more "value" than a Dodge Van, but if the door locks on both break simultaneously and the Dodge Van is parked outside, then the door locks on the Van must be fixed. Not because of its value, the higher value (interest level) is with the Porsche, but because of the threat. Thus basic interest level is defined, to the extent possible, without consideration of threat, but action taken will be based upon consideration of the threat. There is the caveat, that in the GEOPOLITICAL area, response to threats does tend to change the perception of power and hence value or level of interest in some cases. There may be, then, the need to re-assess basic interest level based upon threats for elements in the GEOPOLITICAL broad area.

Twenty (20) Point Interest Level Scale

The 20 policy items from America Overcommitted were used to develop the 20 point interest level scale. While much research on attitude measurement has indicated that such a large scale is unwieldy, it was felt necessary to provide a

broad enough perspective for decision makers. To further refine this scale a survey of National Interest was given to 36 students--mostly O-5 and O-6 military officers, at the Naval war college. A copy of the survey is at Tab A-1.

In the survey, the students were asked to rank order the 20 policy options in order of increasing risk/cost/pain so as to allow the scale to be used as a reference of interest level. There is the assumption that one will risk more pain and cost for issues of higher value. The results from the survey are tabulated in Table A-I.

As a result of this survey, the order of the 20 policy items was changed slightly from that presented in America Overcommitted. Several observations are appropriate from the results of this survey.

First, there was some scatter in the distribution of policy items, and the scatter was more pronounced at the lower interest levels. This indicates, that even among a fairly homogeneous group like senior military officers, opinions on actions may vary. The connection of interest level definitions (Peripheral, Major, Critical, Very Critical) also showed some scatter, but there existed clear break points. Using the break points defined by the survey resulted in less ability to discriminate within the higher broad interest levels of critical and very critical.

TABLE A-I

NATIONAL INTEREST SURVEY RESULTS

		Survey Results					
		- level --	Std	- Dist in Broad Areas -			
	ITEM:	AO:	Mean	Dev	P	M	C	VC
1.	Humanitarian Assistance	3	2.37	2.47	28	6	1	0
2.	Scientific and Cultural	2	3.09	1.40	32	3	0	0
3.	Information and Propaganda	5	3.86	2.65	26	9	0	0
4.	Technical Assistance	4	4.60	2.02	28	6	1	0
5.	Granting Diplomatic Recognition	1	5.40	2.82	20	14	1	0
6.	Economic and Financial Assistance	6	6.34	2.33	20	15	0	0
7.	Economic and Trade Policy	7	6.63	2.73	15	19	1	0
8.	UN Security Council Debate	10	7.49	2.87	10	20	5	0
9.	Military Assistance	8	9.11	2.25	7	24	4	0
10.	Trade Embargo/Sanctions	11	10.26	2.48	4	24	7	0
11.	Covert Actions	9	10.69	2.60	4	22	9	0
12.	Increased Military Surveillance	13	11.40	3.37	1	21	10	3
13.	Military Show of Strength	12	12.63	2.24	1	21	11	2
14.	Break in Diplomatic Relations	14	13.20	2.15	1	13	18	3
15.	Quarantine/Blockade	15	14.60	1.63	0	8	24	3
16.	Theater Conventional Weapons	16	16.11	2.17	1	3	23	8
17.	Partial Mobilization/Evacuation	17	16.17	1.50	0	0	23	12
18.	Theater NBC Weapons	18	17.97	1.72	0	0	9	26
19.	Threaten Strategic Nuclear	19	18.14	1.48	0	0	5	30
20.	Limited Use of Strategic Nuclear	20	19.94	.24	0	0	0	35

KEY:
AO: - The level assigned in the book America Overcommitted
Mean - average level from the survey
Std Dev - standard deviation of responses from the survey
P - number of individuals assigning this item to peripheral interests
M - number of individuals assigning this item to major interests
C - number of individuals assigning this item to critical interests
VC- number of individuals assigning this item to very critical interests

The combined results indicate that the instrument is not as precise as the 20 point scale implies. Trying to rigidly say there is a difference between a country with an expected value interest level of 8.6 and 9.6 is not warranted. The instrument can still be used to discriminate, but the decision maker needs to beware that other actors may not attribute the same level of importance to identical policy items.

One could broadened the original process to have each decision maker develop their own priority list for the 20 action items. This would increase the confidence of the decision maker that the interest level assignments made are more consistent within his/her own analysis, but it might further reduce the correlation of results from one decision maker to another. This is an area for further research. It would also be of value to survey the American public at large to determine their correlation of interest levels with potential policy actions.

Second, there was a major shift in the location of the policy item granting diplomatic recognition. This item was level 1 in America Overcommitted and was moved up to item number 5 in the survey. The reason for such a large movement is unknown.

TAB A-1

STUDENT SURVEY

Tab A-1 contains the student survey used to develop the twenty (20) level interest scale. Pages 80 and 81 were the instruction sheet. Pages 82 and 83 were printed on yellow card stock and were cut into four cards 4.25 X 2.25 inches. Page 84 through 87 were printed on blue card stock and were also cut into cards. The yellow cards were given the student in the order Peripheral, Major, Critical and Vital. The blue cards were in a random order. As the instructions indicate, the subjects were tasked to sort the cards to reflect increasing interest levels.

"NATIONAL INTEREST" SURVEY

As part of an ongoing research effort, a methodology is being developed which will blend a decision maker's perceptions and values of both external strategic factors and domestic political factors to derive the US national interest towards a country or region. In the proposed technique, interest level is measured by reference to a scale of actions (indicated on the blue cards) that might be considered to assure that the US prevails in a given situation. This scale of items was originally developed by Donald Nuechterlein and is contained in his book America Overcommitted. The use of this scale is NOT to imply that the decision maker would take any specific action listed. The actions are for reference. They are merely indicative of the TYPE of activities that would be considered based upon the importance of the particular issue at hand. They are a crude measurement of the risk the decision maker is willing to take to prevail in the given situation. There is an implied assumption that a correlation exists between the interest level for a given interest area and the type of actions that a decision maker would consider to prevail.

INSTRUCTIONS:

In order to develop this scale for use in the current research, the relative importance or interest level associated with these action options must be determined. To assist in this effort, your cooperation is requested to prioritize these action items. Specifically you are asked to categorize the items in terms of their use to support four levels of US interest:

PERIPHERAL: Issues have little importance to the US. No major economic, military, or geopolitical significance can be attributed to the issue.

MAJOR: Issues will effect the US in economic, military, or geopolitical terms. The affect however can be tolerated, and while not desirable is not unacceptable. Adverse resolution of these issues might result in a reduction of US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.

CRITICAL: Issues will have a significant adverse effect on the US economically, militarily, or geopolitically. While these issues would not destroy the US's ability to function as a viable, independent society, they would increase the cost for such continued functioning. Adverse resolution of these issues would result in a reduction of the US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.

VERY CRITICAL: Issues may, if adversely resolved, effect the viability of the US to function as a sovereign independent society. They clearly threaten the very existence of the US or have dramatic and far reaching affect on how the American Society would operate. Major reductions in the US standard of living or security could be expected if these issues were not favorably resolved.

In addition you are requested to prioritize them relative to each other. This prioritization is to be done by arranging the cards in a sequence as shown below:

SAMPLE CARD SORT:

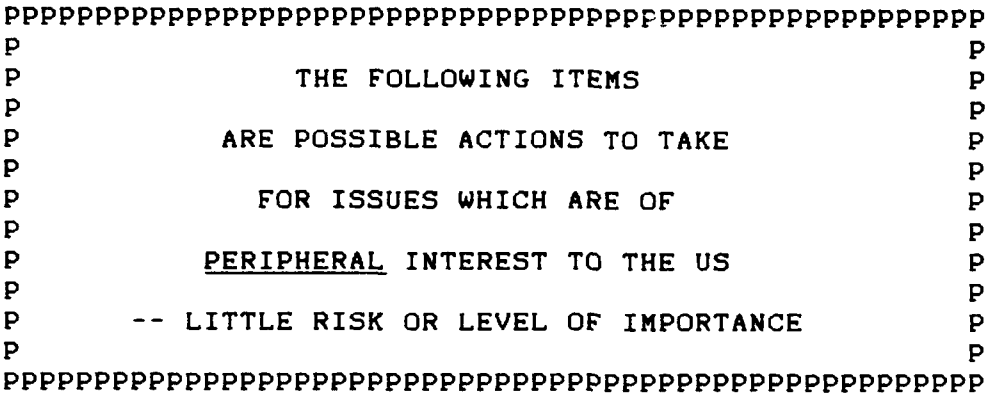
1st Card - Yellow - "Peripheral" Interests
  2nd Card - Blue - Least Costly or Lowest risk action you would consider for Peripheral Interests
  3rd Card - Blue - Next Least ....
  4th Card - Blue - ... etc
  nn Card - Blue - ... etc
  nn Card - Blue - Most Costly or Highest risk action you would consider for Peripheral Interests
nn Card - Yellow - "Major" Interests
  nn Card - Blue - Least Costly or Lowest risk action you might consider for Major Interests
  nn Card - Blue - Next Least ....
  nn Card - Blue - ... etc
  nn Card - Blue - ... etc
  nn Card - Blue - Most Costly or Highest risk action you might consider for Major Interests
nn Card - Yellow - "Critical" Interests
  nn Card - Blue - Least Costly or Lowest risk action you might consider for Critical Interests
  nn Card - Blue - Next Least ....
  nn Card - Blue - ... etc
  nn Card - Blue - ... etc
  nn Card - Blue - Most Costly or Highest risk action you might consider for Critical Interests
nn Card - Yellow - "Very Critical" Interests
  nn Card - Blue - Least Costly or Lowest risk action you might consider for Very Critical Interests
  nn Card - Blue - Next Least ....
  nn Card - Blue - ... etc
  nn Card - Blue - ... etc
  24th Card - Blue - Most Costly or Highest risk action you might consider for Very Critical Interests [HINT: This should probably be the "NUK'EM TILL THEY GLOW" card]

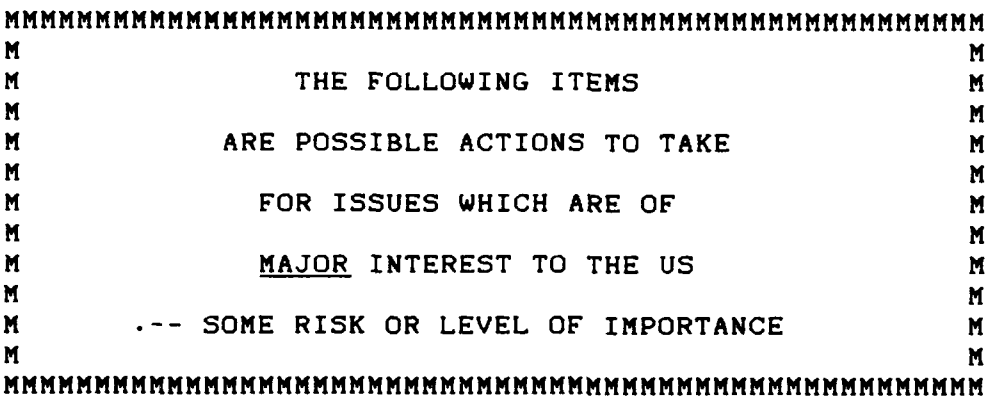
NOTES:

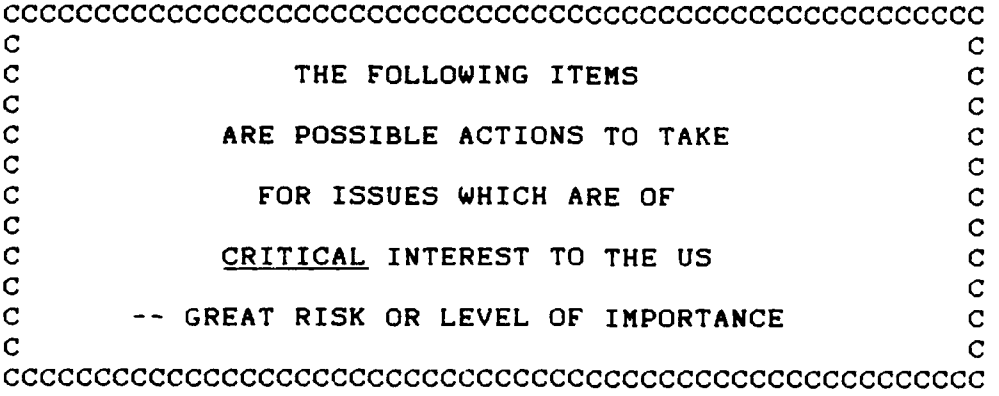
1. There need not be any fixed number of blue cards behind each yellow card, but there must be at least one.

2. After you have completed the card sort, please return the cards to the mail box of Col Rich Engel in Conolly Hall.

Thanks !!!


THE FOLLOWING ITEMS
ARE POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO TAKE
FOR ISSUES WHICH ARE OF
PERIPHERAL INTEREST TO THE US
-- LITTLE RISK OR LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE


THE FOLLOWING ITEMS
ARE POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO TAKE
FOR ISSUES WHICH ARE OF
MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US
.-- SOME RISK OR LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE


THE FOLLOWING ITEMS
ARE POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO TAKE
FOR ISSUES WHICH ARE OF
CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US
-- GREAT RISK OR LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE

VCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVC
VC VC
VC THE FOLLOWING ITEMS VC
VC VC
VC ARE POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO TAKE VC
VC VC
VC FOR ISSUES WHICH ARE OF VC
VC VC
VC VERY CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US VC
VC VC
VC -- VERY GREAT RISK OR LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE VC
VC VC
VCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVCVC

GRANTING DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION

The granting of diplomatic recognition to another government and the inauguration of diplomatic relations gives one country a means of influencing the decisions of another by opening a direct communications channel with top officials. It is also a status symbol or a symbol of legitimacy for one country to recognize the right of another country to exist.

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

The inauguration or cancellation of exchange agreements under which scientists, academics, students, and cultural leaders are sent abroad for conferences, performances, lecturing, and research. This is intended to demonstrate the capabilities of the United States in many non-political areas.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The granting of humanitarian assistance aid for victims of natural disasters as floods earthquakes, and famines. This is usually a short term relief program to aid the victims of disasters occurring in foreign countries. This is done within the normal United States budget process and does not require special funding. Aid is administered by the Agency for International Development in cooperation with the Departments of State and Defense.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

This program sends American experts in various fields to help improve the education, agriculture, transportation, medical, and other facilities in order to improve living standards and promote modernization. It may involve limited logistic or advisory support to the target country's armed forces. It does not involve military or foreign aid.

INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA

This involves the use of United States information programs to persuade the national leaders of a target country or its population to accept the US point of view. This is done through speeches by US officials, books, television clips, movies, and conferences on political subjects, and through broadcasts of the Voice of America. Specific books and articles may be translated into the language of the target country.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

ASSISTANCE

This involves the manipulation (enhancement or reduction) of US economic and financial aid to a target country. These funds are of sufficient quantity that they require Congressional approval as part of the State Department budget. These are individual country plans and are not large in scope relative to the overall US economic capability.

ECONOMIC AND TRADE POLICY

This involves making it easy or difficult for a country to trade with the US. This may involve granting or denial of trade credit or access/denial to US financial institutions. It may involve minor changes in import quotas. It may also involve minor changes in the US monetary policy to adjust the value of the target country's currency relative to the US.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

This involves all forms of military assistance, including advisers, training teams, grant-aid of US equipment as well as sales of military aircraft, ships, tanks, and other hardware that the United States sells to other countries. In time of conflict it may involve very limited support from US Navy or Air Forces. It would not involve the use of US ground troops.

COVERT ACTIONS

This involves the initiation of covert operations against or in support of the target country. This is distinguished from intelligence gathering operations which are done to support US needs. These actions are desired to persuade other countries to discontinue there actions or abandon objectives which are not consistent with US goals. These actions are usually small in scope and may or may not involve US military forces.

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

This involves the US attempting to use the offices of the UN Security Council to place diplomatic, economic, or military pressure on the target country. An issue may be taken to the Security Council and debate initiated because of a "threat to peace". This is intended to be a signal to the target country or other international actors of the level of importance the US places upon the target country or issue at hand.

TRADE EMBARGO & ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

This involves the US initiating a trade embargo and/or economic sanctions against a target country. This includes the attempts to solicit support from other countries. It also may involve the freezing of a country's assets in the US.

MILITARY SHOW OF STRENGTH

This involves the sending of US Naval forces to proceed to a troubled area, or the change in alert posture of US Air Forces. It may involve the conduct of an "exercise" which places an increased amount of US ground forces in the hostile area. This demonstrates the US intent to use military power if necessary to prevail in a given situation or to influence the outcome in a specific country.

MILITARY SURVEILLANCE

This involves the clear use of US intelligence activities in preparation for possible military actions. It may intentionally violate the territorial integrity of a sovereign state to assure that military reconnaissance data can be acquired. US aircraft may also initiate increased patrolling action on the boarders of the target country.

SUSPENSION/BREAK IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

This involves the suspension of diplomatic relations with the target country. This is a clear signal that military actions may be imminent. This is accompanied by a decision to instruct private American citizens to leave the target country. Remaining economic activity is suspended and assets of the target country may be seized.

QUARANTINE/BLOCKADE/MINING OF PORTS

This involves the clear use of US military forces to deny the target country the use of lines of communication which they would otherwise possess. In international law a blockade and the use of Naval mines are considered acts of war.

THEATER USE OF CONVENTIONAL FORCES

This involves the use of US forces (ground, sea, and air) to support military operations against an opposing country or military force. The military activity is restricted to one theater, and the forces plan to use only conventional weapons to achieve their objective. In most cases these forces can be employed without initially calling up the US reserves.

MOBILIZATION/EVACUATION

This involves increased commitment by the US to wage war. Include is the call up of US reserve forces to support the war effort and the evacuation of major US population centers and/or massive adjustment of the US economy to a wartime footing.

THEATER USE OF NBC WEAPONS

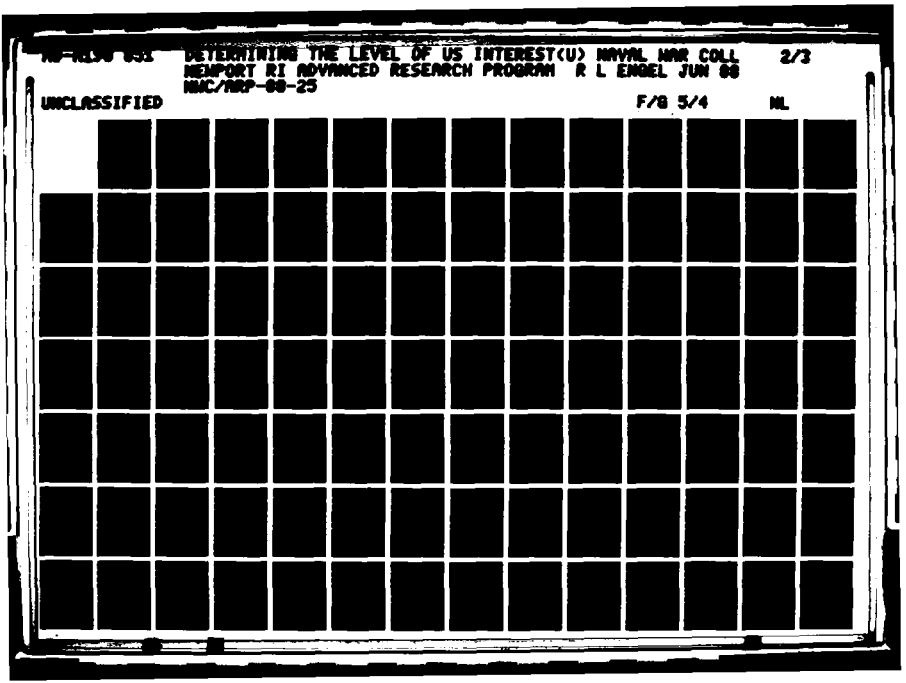
This involves the theater use of weapons of mass destruction--nuclear, biological, chemical, to achieve US military objectives. Weapons used are clearly designed to influence the outcome within the local combat theater. They may or may not be used on the belligerents home territory depending upon the distribution of forces and condition of the conflict at the time of their use.

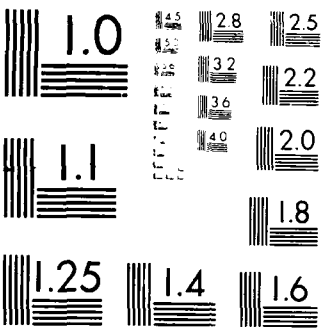
THREATENED USE OF STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS

This involves the actions taken to clearly demonstrate the intention of the US to use strategic nuclear weapons should the military situation further deteriorate. Included would be significantly increased alert posture for US nuclear submarine forces, airborne alert for US bomber forces, and additional civil defense measure to secure critical US national command assets.

LIMITED USE OF STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS

NUK'EM TILL THEY GLOW !!!


AD-A190 853 DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF US INTEREST(U) NAVAL WAR COLL 2/3
NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM R L ENGEL JUN 88
NWC/ARP-88-25
UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/4 NL



APPENDIX B

SUB-ELEMENTS

> "The only way for Americans to decide intelligently which challenges require a response and which do not is to examine specific U.S. interests."(62)
>
> Alan Tonelson

This appendix contains the computer generated listings of the thirty-five (35) sub-elements used in the proposed process and decision aid discussed in Chapters III and IV. These data sheets were generated by the program FACPRT.BAS contained in Appendix C, using the data base FACTORS.LST. Tab B-1 contains the Military sub-elements, Tab B-2 contains the Economic sub-elements, Tab B-3 contains the Geopolitical sub-elements, and Tab B-4 contains the Ideological sub-elements.

TAB B-1

MILITARY SUB-ELEMENTS

Data sheets for the following military sub-elements are contained in Tab B-1:

1. Internal Conventional Power Projection
2. Regional Conventional Power Projection
3. Global Conventional Power Projection
4. Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism
5. Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection
6. Potential Future Military Power Projection
7. Military Coalitions
8. LOC Power Projection Capability
9. US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges
10. Military Technological Capability
11. Critical Defense Materials

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 1 ID: M1 NAME: Internal Conventional Power Projection

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of a country to project military power within its own borders.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This partially reflects the country's ability to secure its own borders and for the government of the country to exercise control over its own populace, should that be necessary.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Relative Size of the Internal Power Projection Capability to the US (Active Troops/Total Population) expressed as a % of the US ratio (< 40% US, 60% US, 100% US, 140% US, > 160% US)

- Tertiary: Region of the World in which the country is located

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

< 40% US / 60% US / 100% US / 140% US / > 160% US /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
and has an internal military projection capability: 60% US
and is located in: S. AMRCA

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 2 ID: M2 NAME: Regional Conventional Power Projection

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of a country to project military power within its own local region.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This partially reflects the country's ability to secure its own borders and for the the country to exercise influence over other countries in region.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Regional Power Projection Capability (Deployable Active Army Divisions) expressed as number of divisions (0, 3, 8, 13, => 16)

- Tertiary: Region of the World

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

0 / 3 / 8 / 13 / => 16 /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
and has an regional military projection capability (in divisions): 3
and is located in: S. AMRCA

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 3 ID: M3 NAME: Global Conventional Power Projection

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of a country to project military power within other regions of the world.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This partially reflects the country's ability to secure its own borders and for the country to exercise influence over other countries in the world.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Global Power Projection Capability expressed in active deployable Light Army Divisions, expressed as (0, 2, 5, 8,=> 10, -- for reference US has 6)

- Tertiary: Region of the World from which power emanates

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

0 / 2 / 5 / 8 / => 10 /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
and can deploy world-wide: 2
light Army divisions, but must do so, from: S. AMRCA

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 4 ID: M4 NAME: Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 15

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability and tendency of a country to train, equip, and deploy terrorists in support of national objectives.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country's ability to frustrate its adversary's and disrupt development and normal operations in other countries without waging overt war.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism outside its own borders, expressed in number of events per year (0, 2, 5, 8, => 10)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

0 / 2 / 5 / 8 / => 10 /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
and conducts: 2
number of terrorist events per year.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 5 ID: M5 NAME: Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 96

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of a country to project Nuclear, Biological or Chemical Military Power.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country's ability to use weapons of mass destruction to deter adversaries, impose its will or and to prevail in war should that occur.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: NBC Capability expressed as NONE, LIMITED (regional Biological or Chemical), MAJOR (regional nuclear) or AWESOME (world wide Nuclear, Biological or Chemical).

- Tertiary: Region of the world from which the power emanates.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

NONE / LIMITED / MAJOR / AWESOME /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
and has: LIMITED
NBC capability, emanating from: S. AMRCA

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 6 ID: M6 NAME: Potential Future Military Power Projection

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 60

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The potential future military power projection of a country.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country's future ability to use the instruments of military power to deter adversaries, impose its will or to prevail in a future war should that occur.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Current Military Power Capability expressed as INTERNAL ONLY, LIMITED (regional conventional with Chemical/Biological), MAJOR (regional conventional with Nuclear) or AWESOME (world wide Conventional, or NBC)

- Tertiary: 3 year real growth rate average expressed as => 3% NEG, 1.5% NEG, 0%, 1.5% POS, or => 3% POS.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

INTERNAL ONLY / LIMITED / MAJOR / AWESOME /

=> 3% NEG / 1.5% NEG / 0% / 1.5% POS / => 3% POS /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
and has military power projection capability: LIMITED
with a military budget growth rate of: 0%

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 7 ID: M7 NAME: Military Coalitions

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 72

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The military coalition relationship between the country of interest and similarly externally oriented countries.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the willingness of a country to support or oppose the US by the use of military force as a result of US actions which may not directly effect the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Primary (most significant from a US perspective) Military Coalition type expressed as MUTUAL DEFENSE (binding military support or opposition can be expected), ASSOCIATION (military support or opposition may occur upon request), FRIENDSHIP (military support or opposition is problematical)

- Tertiary: Region of the world in which country is located.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

MUTUAL DEFENSE / ASSOCIATION / FRIENDSHIP /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
and has military relationships with similar countries of: ASSOCIATION
and is located in: S. AMRCA

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 8 ID: M8 NAME: LOC Power Projection Capability

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 48

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of a country to project military power against Lines of Communication (Land, Sea, Air, Space) used by the US.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country's ability to disrupt US commerce or restrict US military re-supply in a time of crisis.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: LOC Power Projection capability expressed as NONE, VERY LIMITED (internal or regional Land), LIMITED, (regional Land and Sea), MODERATE (regional Land, Sea and Air), MAJOR (regional Land and Air, and world wide Sea), AWESOME (same as MAJOR plus Space)

- Secondary: Region of the world from which the power emanates.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

NONE / VERY LIMITED / LIMITED / MODERATE / MAJOR / AWESOME /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which has: NONE
LOC power projection emanating from: C. AMRCA

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 9 ID: M9 NAME: US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 40

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of the US to use the country of interest for basing or supporting US troops and the support provided for intelligence gathering facilities.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country's commitment to allow the US to use its sovereign territory to support US goals and objectives.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Level of Privileges granted the US, expressed as NO (none now and no hope in the future), POTENTIAL (none now, but some future hope), LIMITED (none now, but agreed support for mutual crisis, joint exercises, or Naval visiting rights), TROOPS-RESTRICTED (US forces/facilities are supported now, but access is not support for all crisis), TROOPS-UNRESTRICTED (US forces/facilities are support for all crisis)

- Secondary: Region of the world from which the country is located.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

NO / POTENTIAL / LIMITED / TROOPS-REST / TROOPS-UNREST /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which grants the US: NO
base/intelligence privileges from within: C. AMRCA

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 10 ID: M10 NAME: Military Technological Capability

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 15

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The Military Technological Capability (maturity) of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country's ability to develop weapons for use against the US, or to export military significant technology to potential US adversaries.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Technological Capability expressed as NOT SIG (not significant), LIMITED (could assist third world countries in upgrading their equipment), SIGNIFICANT (slightly below US capability -- 5 to 10 years), EQUIVALENT (equivalent to US in most areas), SUPERIOR (superior to US more than one area)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

NOT SIG / LIMITED / SIGNIFICANT / EQUIVALENT / SUPERIOR /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
and has: LIMITED
Military Technological Capability relative to the US.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 11 ID: M11 NAME: Critical Defense Materials

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 6

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The US reliance upon the country of interest to provide one of the following "first tier" critical defense materials: CHROMIUM, COBALT, MANGANESE, and PLATINUM.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects dependency of the US on this country to provide materials which are in limited supply and are critical to the US defense industry.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Magnitude of critical defense material provided, expressed as NO (none now, and no potential), POTENTIAL (some reserves, but not now supplying the US), LIMITED (provides less than 10% of US needs of any of the commodities), MAJOR (provides between 10 and 35% of US needs of any of the commodities), VERY SIG (provides greater than 35% of one commodity or greater than 15% of two or more commodities), AWESOME (greater than 50% of one commodity or greater than 25% of three commodities)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

NO / POTENTIAL / LIMITED / MAJOR / VERY SIG / AWESOME /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which provides: NO
amount of the US critical defense materials.

TAB B-2

ECONOMIC SUB-ELEMENTS

Data sheets for the following economic sub-elements are contained in Tab B-2:

12. Current Exports from the US
13. Future Export Potential
14. Current Imports to the US
15. Future Import Potential
16. US Dollars Invested
17. Country Dollars Invested in the US
18. Trade Agreements in Being
19. Trade Agreements Pending
20. Economic Coalitions
21. Environmental Influence on the US
22. Multi-National Corporation Ties
23. International Monetary System Influence

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 12 ID: E1 NAME: Current Exports from the US

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 25

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The dollar volume of exports from the US to the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the dependency of the US upon the country of interest for export markets.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: % of US GNP exported to the country of interest, expressed as: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

- Secondary: Primary (>40%) type of export market expressed as: FOOD, MNFG (Manufacturing), RAW MAT (Raw Materials), ENERGY, or MIXED (no single type dominates)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1% /

FOOD / MNFG / RAW MAT / ENERGY / MIXED /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
to which the US exports: < .2%
percent of the total US GNP principally in the form of: MNFG

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 13 ID: E2 NAME: Future Export Potential

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 125

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The expected future dollar volume of exports from the US to the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the dependency of the US upon the country of interest for export markets.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: % of current US GNP exported to the country of interest, expressed as: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

- Secondary: Primary (>40%) type of export market expressed as: FOOD, MNFG (Manufacturing), RAW MAT (Raw Materials), ENERGY, or MIXED (no single type dominates)

- Tertiary: Growth rate of exports expressed as a five year average annual increase: > 5% NEG (Negative growth, declining exports), 2.5% NEG, 0%, 2.5% POS (Positive growth, increasing exports), > 5% POS

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1% /

FOOD / MNFG / RAW MAT / ENERGY / MIXED /

> 5% NEG / 2.5% NEG / 0% / 2.5% POS / > 5% POS /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
to which the US exports: < .2%
percent of the total US GNP, principally in the form of: MNFG
and has an annual export growth rate of: 0%

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 14 ID: E3 NAME: Current Imports to the US

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 25

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The dollar volume of imports to the US from the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the dependency of the US upon the country of interest for imports.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: % of US GNP imported from the country of interest, expressed as: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

- Secondary: Primary (>40%) type of imports expressed as: FOOD, MNFG (Manufacturing), RAW MAT (Raw Materials), ENERGY, or MIXED (no single type dominates)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1% /

FOOD / MNFG / RAW MAT / ENERGY / MIXED /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
from which the US imports: < .2%
percent of total US GNP principally in the form of: MNFG

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 15 ID: E4 NAME: Future Import Potential

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 125

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The expected future dollar volume of imports to the US from the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the dependency of the US upon the country of interest for future imports.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: % of current US GNP imported from the country of interest, expressed as: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

- Secondary: Primary (>40%) type of imports expressed as: FOOD, MNFG (Manufacturing), RAW MAT (Raw Materials), ENERGY, or MIXED (no single type dominates)

- Tertiary: Growth rate of imports expressed as a five year average annual increase: > 5% NEG (Negative growth, declining exports), 2.5% NEG, 0%, 2.5% POS (Positive growth, increasing exports), > 5% POS

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1% /

FOOD / MNFG / RAW MAT / ENERGY / MIXED /

> 5% NEG / 2.5% NEG / 0% / 2.5% POS / > 5% POS /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
from which the US imports: < .2%
percent of total US GNP, principally in the form of: MNFG
and has an annual import growth rate of: 0%

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 16 ID: E5 NAME: US Dollars Invested

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 5

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The dollar volume of US dollars (money from US corporations) invested in the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the sensitivity of the US upon the country of interest to potential expropriation of investment dollars.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Total dollars invested in the country of interest expressed as a % of current US GNP: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1% /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country in which the US has currently invested an amount equal to: < .2% percent of the current US GNP.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 17 ID: E6 NAME: Country Dollars Invested in the US

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 5

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The dollar volume from the country of interest invested in the US (in US corporations, financial markets, government securities).

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the sensitivity of the US upon the country of interest to potential withdrawal of the invested dollars.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Total dollars invested by the country of interest expressed as a % of current US GNP: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1% /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which has invested in the US an amount equal to: < .2% percent of the current US GNP.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 18 ID: E7 NAME: Trade Agreements in Being

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 0

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Background only

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The current multi-national and bi-national trade agreements between the US and the country of interest

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the degree of economic cooperation between the US and the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- none

BACKGROUND DATA:

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country based upon the listed bi-lateral or multi-lateral trade agreements with the US.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 19 ID: E8 NAME: Trade Agreements Pending

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 0

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Background only

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The current multi-national and bi-national trade agreements in negotiations between the US and the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the degree of economic cooperation between the US and the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- none

BACKGROUND DATA:

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country based upon the listed bi-lateral or multi-lateral trade agreements in negotiations with the US.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 20 ID: E9 NAME: Economic Coalitions

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 0

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Background only

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The current Economic Coalitions which the country of interest is a member of.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the degree of economic cooperation between the US and the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- none

BACKGROUND DATA:

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country based upon membership in the listed economic coalitions.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 21 ID: E10 NAME: Environmental Influence on the US

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 3

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability for the country of interest to influence the US environment or an environment of interest to the US.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the degree of US sensitivity to the environmental policies of the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Degree of influence the country of interest has upon the US environment, expressed as: VERY SIG (Very Significant -- a near neighbor which has heavy manufacturing or environmental impact), SIG (Significant -- a near neighbor with limited manufacturing, or a distant country with the manufacturing or environmentally sensitive industries), MINIMAL (a distant country with limited ability to impact the US environment).

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

VERY SIG / SIG / MINIMAL /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which has: VERY SIG
potential environmental impact on the US.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 22 ID: E11 NAME: Multi-National Corporation Ties

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 5

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The degree of ties between US multi-national corporations and the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the degree of US sensitivity to the internal economic policies of the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Number of major (Fortune 500) corporations with economic ties (markets, offices, plants, etc.) in the country of interest expressed as: 0, 10, 20, 30, => 40

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

0 / 10 / 20 / 30 / => 40 /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
to which: 0
US multi-national corporation have economic ties.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 23 ID: E12 NAME: International Monetary System Influence

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 4

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of the country of interest to influence the stability of the International Monetary System

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the dependency of the US upon the country of interest for International Monetary System stability.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Degree of Influence on the International Monetary System expressed as: SIGNIFICANT (a member of the group of "7", or one of the ten largest debtor nations), MODERATE (an industrialized country or one of the next ten largest debtor nations), MINOR (a participator in International Monetary System transactions), NONE (a non-participant in International Monetary System transactions, no guaranteed exchange rate)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

SIGNIFICANT / MODERATE / MINOR / NONE /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which has: SIGNIFICANT
influence on the stability of the International Monetary System

TAB B-3

GEOPOLITICAL SUB-ELEMENTS

Data sheets for the following geopolitical sub-elements are contained in Tab B-3:

24. External Orientation & Proximity to the US
25. World Wide Influence of PRO-US position
26. World Wide Influence of NEUTRAL position
27. World Wide Influence of Belligerent position
28. Regional Influence of PRO-US position
29. Regional Influence of NEUTRAL position
30. Regional Influence of BELLIGERENT position

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 24 ID: G1 NAME: External Orientation & Proximity to the US

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 24

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The physical proximity and external orientation of the country in question to the US.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: External orientation and proximity reflect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the world.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
and is located in: C. AMRCA

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 25 ID: G2 NAME: WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US world prestige of a change (or retention) of the PRO-US external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in PRO-US external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the world.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in world politics, expressed as: VERY LIM (Very Limited), LIM (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIM / LIM / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
located in: C. AMRCA
and is leaning towards (or retaining) a PRO-US position and has: MOD
world influence.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 26 ID: G3 NAME: WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US world prestige of a change (or retention) of the NEUTRAL external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in the NEUTRAL external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the world.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in world politics, expressed as: VERY LIM (Very Limited), LIM (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIM / LIM / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
located in: C. AMRCA
and is leaning towards (or retaining) a NEUTRAL position and has: MOD world influence.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 27 ID: G4 NAME: WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US world prestige of a change (or retention) of the BELLIGERENT external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in BELLIGERENT external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the world.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in world politics, expressed as: VERY LIM (Very Limited), LIM (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIM / LIM / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
located in: C. AMRCA
and is leaning towards (or retaining) a BELLIGERENT position and has: MOD world influence.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 28 ID: G5 NAME: REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US regional prestige of a change (or retention) of the PRO-US external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in PRO-US external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the region.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in regional politics, expressed as: VERY LIM (Very Limited), LIM (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIM / LIM / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
located in: C. AMRCA
and is leaning towards (or retaining) a PRO-US position and has: MOD
regional influence.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 29 ID: G6 NAME: REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US regional prestige of a change (or retention) of the NEUTRAL external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in the NEUTRAL external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the region.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in regional politics, expressed as: VERY LIM (Very Limited), LIM (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIM / LIM / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
located in: C. AMRCA
and is leaning towards (or retaining) a NEUTRAL position and has: MOD regional influence.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 30 ID: G7 NAME: REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US regional prestige of a change (or retention) of the BELLIGERENT external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in BELLIGERENT external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the region.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in regional politics, expressed as: VERY LIM (Very Limited), LIM (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIM / LIM / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is: PRO-US
located in: C. AMRCA
and is leaning towards (or retaining) a BELLIGERENT position and has: MOD
regional influence.

TAB B-4

IDEOLOGICAL SUB-ELEMENTS

Data sheets for the following ideological sub-elements are contained in Tab B-4:

31. Internal Government Ideology

32. Cultural Ties with the US

33. Religious Ties with the US

34. Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US

35. Trade-Union Ties with the US

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 31 ID: I1 NAME: Internal Government Ideology

BROAD AREA: Ideological NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 72

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The internal type of political structure within the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Internal political structure reflects the degree of common philosophy of governance between a country and the US. US prestige is enhanced by having countries who's internal political structure (attitude towards human rights and freedoms etc.) is seen as similar.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Type of Internal Government expressed as: MONARCHY (one rule), OLIGARCHY (small power group rules), DEMOCRACY (republic, many rule)

- Secondary: Attitude towards the populace expressed as: BENEVOLENT (very good human rights and individual freedoms), NEUTRAL (some minority abuse of human rights and freedoms, but basic rights and freedoms for the majority of the populace are preserved), TYRANNICAL (prevalent abuse of human rights, and/or restricted freedoms)

- Tertiary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

MONARCHY / OLIGARCHY / DEMOCRACY /

BENEVOLENT / NEUTRAL / TYRANNICAL /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
which is a: MONARCHY
and has a: NEUTRAL
attitude towards its own people, and is located in: S. AMRCA

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 32 ID: I2 NAME: Cultural Ties with the US

BROAD AREA: Ideological NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 4

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The common cultural ties between the country of interest and the US.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Common cultural ties form a bond between nation-states. The US populace and leaders respect such ties and consider them important to maintain.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Degree of cultural ties expressed as: SIG (Significant -- one or more large US cultural groups tightly bonded with the country of interest), MOD (Moderate -- one or more US cultural groups loosely bonded with the country of interest), LIMITED (a small US cultural group having a bond with elements of a country, or a large US cultural group having a very loose bond), NONE (no cultural ties with the US)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

SIG / MOD / LIMITED / NONE /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
for which the US has: SIG
cultural bonds.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 33 ID: I3 NAME: Religious Ties with the US

BROAD AREA: Ideological NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 4

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The common religious ties between the country of interest and the US.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Common religious ties form a bond between nation-states. They re-enforce common moral values. The US populace and leaders respect such ties and consider them important to maintain.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Degree of religious ties expressed as: SIG (Significant -- one or more large US religious groups tightly bonded with the country of interest), MOD (Moderate -- one or more US religious groups loosely bonded with the country of interest), LIMITED (a small US religious group having a bond with elements of a country, or a large US religious group having a very loose bond), NONE (no significant religious ties with the US)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

SIG / MOD / LIMITED / NONE /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
for which the US has: SIG
religious bonds.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 34 ID: I4 NAME: Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US

BROAD AREA: Ideological NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 32

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The measure of the level of cooperation in extradition, sharing of law enforcement information, and agreed upon common sets of values for measuring criminal activity (like drugs).

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Common Civil-Legal ties form a bond between nation-states. The US populace and leaders respect such ties and consider them important to maintain. They support the stability of the US society.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Region of the world in which the country is located

- Secondary: Degree of civil-legal cooperation with the US expressed as: SIG (Significant -- there is virtually total exchange of prisoners and information between law enforcement agencies), MOD (Moderate -- there is a formal exchange process and it is exercised without a great deal of special political handling and information is routinely exchanged between law enforcement agencies), LIMITED, (some exchange can take place, but only on a case by case basis with considerable political activity), NONE (no exchange of criminals or information)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

SIG / MOD / LIMITED / NONE /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
located in: N. AMRCA
and for which the US has: MOD
levels of civil-legal cooperation.

SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 35 ID: I5 NAME: Trade Union Ties with the US

BROAD AREA: Ideological NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 5

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The measure of the level of ties between major US trade unions (AFL-CIO, Teamsters, United Auto Workers, Teachers, Airline Pilots etc.) and trade unions within the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Common trade union ties form a bond between citizens of nation-states. The US populace and leaders respect such ties and consider them important to maintain.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: The Number of major US trade union's having exchanges or ties with trade unions of the country of interest, expressed as: 0, 1, 2, 3, => 4

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / => 4 /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country
with which the US has: 0
major trade union ties.

APPENDIX C

COMPUTER PROGRAMS

- Any given computer program, when running, is obsolete.
- If a program is useless, it will have to be documented.
- If a program is useful it will have to be changed.
- Program complexity grows until it exceeds the capability of the programmer to maintain it.(63)

LAWS OF COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

****
* *
* WARNING !!! *
* *
****

THIS SECTION IS WRITTEN FOR INDIVIDUALS FAMILIAR WITH COMPUTERS. IF THE READER IS NOT SO INCLINED, THERE IS NO BENEFIT TO SUFFER THROUGH THIS APPENDIX.

Overview:

The computer programs are designed to do the housekeeping described in Chapter V--A Decision Aid. In addition, they generate the outputs for review by the decision maker. These programs were written in Microsoft BASIC for use on an eight bit CP/M based machine operating with a RAM DISK in the A drive. The most elementary BASIC commands were used so there should be a high degree of compatibility between these programs and other BASIC interpreters. They are compatible with GWBASIC and IBM BASIC. They should be used with either a RAM DISK or a hard disk drive since there is considerable disk access used throughout the process.

The programs generate print files in lieu of direct

printer outputs. This was done so that additional print control functions could be added through the use of a standard word processor. The programs do generate some print codes (dot commands) for use with the WORDSTAR word processing program. Within the program NATINTO.BAS the variable "DD$" is the disk drive for the data files (Default set to "A:") and the variable "DP$" is the disk drive for the program files (also defaulted to "A:"). The variable WSFLG% for WORDSTAR Flag is set to "1" (true) to enable the writing of the WORDSTAR peculiar print characters. Finally, the variable CLRS$ is set to home and clear the screen. This is defaulted to values appropriate for a Televideo 9xx terminal (Decimal 30,27,89). DD$, DP$, WSFLG%, and CLRS$ may be reset within NATINTO.BAS and they will be carried throughout the family of NATINTx programs through a COMMON statement. They must be individually reset within each of the utility programs described below.

Overall the process of using these programs has two phases--preparation and execution.

Preparation Phase:

Preparation involves the generation of the data base files and worksheets to be used in the collection of raw data. There are two data base files. File FACTORS.LST contains the thirty-five (35) sub-element factors and explanations for the criteria groups used in the process. File VARBLES.LST contains a listing of the variables used by the sub-elements criteria groups. An Extract from FACTORS.LST is contained in Tab C-1,

and an extract from VARBLES.LST is contained in Tab C-2. The FACTORS data base can be printed out in worksheet form through the program FACPRT.BAS contained in Tab C-3. The printout generated from this program (FACTORS.PRT) is contained in Appendix B.

The program CNTRYDBS.BAS uses the file VARBLES.LST to create a print file called countryx.WKS (where countryx is to be an eight character abbreviation of the country name). This print file is a worksheet to be used in getting raw data on a country. This data will be called for by program NATINT4.BAS during the execution phase. Program CNTRYDBS.BAS is in Tab C-4 and an extract from a sample print file for Canada is contained in Tab C-5.

Program GILWKS.BAS uses file FACTORS.LST to create four worksheet files, MILGIL.WKS, ECOGIL.WKS, GEOGIL.WKS, and IDEGIL.WKS. These files contain all the options required to define the generic non-country specific interest levels. These interest levels are used for the static analysis scheme described in Chapter V. The interest levels are called for by program NATINT3.BAS during the execution phase. Since this is a very large number of data points, these worksheets assist in keeping perspective as the various combinations are reviewed in preparation to assigning interest levels. The program GILWKS.BAS is in Tab C-6, and an extract from the MILGIL.WKS print file is contained in Tab C-7.

Execution Phase:

The execution phase consists of operating the family of programs called NATINTx.BAS.

Program NATINTO.BAS is the overhead program which merely places a menu of options on the terminal and then loads (technically "CHAINS" to) the program requested. NATINTO.BAS is at Tab C-8.

Program NATINT1.BAS uses the file FACTORS.LST and the opinions of the decision maker to generate a personal preference file called namexxxx.PER (where namexxxx is an eight character abbreviation of the decision maker's name). This file contains the broad area weights, broad area maximum values, and the sub-element weights. It retains the raw numbers assigned as well as the normalized numbers. NATINT1.BAS is at Tab C-9.

Program NATINT2.BAS uses the file FACTORS.LST and the file namexxxx.PER. It allows a decision maker to review the current personal preference file and make changes to single elements within the file. The decision maker has the option to generate a new namexxxx.PER file or merely revise the current one. NATINT2.BAS is at Tab C-10.

Program NATINT3.BAS uses the file FACTORS.LST and the completed worksheets MILGIL.WKS, ECOGIL.WKS, GEOGIL.WKS and IDEGIL.WKS to input the non-country specific generic interest levels. It creates four output files which contain this data. They are namexMIL.GIL, namexECO.GIL, namexGEO.GIL, and

namexIDE.GIl (where namex is a five character abbreviation of the decision maker's name). NATINT3.BAS is at Tab C-11.

Program NATINT4.BAS uses the file VARBLES.LST and the completed worksheet countryx.WKS to input the country specific information or data base. It creates a file called countryx.DBS which contains this information. NATINT4.BAS is at Tab C-12.

Program NATINT5.BAS generates the interest level analysis. If the static scheme is used, then the program uses the files FACTORS.LST, countryx.DBS, namexMIL.GIL, namexECO.GIL, namexGEO.GIL, and namexIDE.GIL with the decision maker's assessments for technique four (Background Data) sub-elements. If the dynamic analysis scheme is used, then the program uses the files FACTORS.LST and countryx.DBS with the decision maker's assessments for each sub-element to complete the analysis. With either scheme, the output is stored in a file countryx.DAT. NATINT5.BAS is at Tab C-13.

Program NATINT6x.BAS is really two programs--NATINT6A.BAS and NATINT6B.BAS. Program 6A chains directly to program 6B and preserves all variables. Program 6A formats and computes the output and program 6B writes the output. The programs use the files, countryx.DAT, regionxx.DAT, and WORLD.DAT to prepare the national interest assessment. Files regionxx.DAT and WORLD.DAT are ASCII files which contain other countries and their cg values. These files are used to prepare the relative display in the national interest assessment. The files can be

generated with any word processor which uses only ASCII characters--like WORDSTAR non-document mode. The data used in preparation of the files should be from previous national interest assessments. Program NATINT6.DAT produces a file called countryx.TXT which contains the national interest assessment. NATINT6.BAS is at Tab C-14 and NAMRCA.DAT and WORLD.DAT are at Tab C-15. Full samples of the countryx.TXT output are contained in Appendix D, and the assessment was explained in Chapter V.

TAB C-1

FILE: FACTORS.LST (Extract)

File FACTORS.LST can be prepared with a word processor or text editor which can generate an ASCII only file. Alternately, the FACTORS.LST file can be generated using any word processor, if that word processor, or the operating system, can subsequently convert it to an ASCII only file. For example, the file FACTORS.SAV may be generated with the WORDSTAR document mode (D) and then converted through the following procedure:

1. use COPY command or PIP to create a 'FACTORS.TMP' file as a duplicate of 'FACTORS.SAV'
2. edit that file with document mode (D), and use ^QQ then <cr> to force hard carriage returns throughout the file.
3. use PIP to create the '.LST' file and strip off the high bits as follows: PIP A:FACTORS.LST=A:FACTORS.TMP[Z]
4. ERASE 'FACTORS.TMP'

The first line in the file FACTORS.LST consists of a number which reflects the number of sub-elements which are contained in the file. The file then lists, in sequence, each sub-element and its supporting data. The data for each sub-element is entered in the file in a specific order as described below.

```
   |-----TOTAL NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS, FIRST LINE IN THE FILE
   035

   |--- IDS - string with broad area type and specific ID number
   |    |--- Integer Byte - broad area type number 1,2,3, or 4
   |    |     1=Military, 2=Economic, 3=Geopolitical, 4=Ideological
   |    |   |--- Number of Lines to read to skip expanded data
   |    |   |    |--- Technique to assign level of interest 1,2,3,4
   |    |   |    |     1= quantitative
   |    |   |    |     2= subjective
   |    |   |    |     3= mixed
   |    |   |    |     4= background data
   |    |   |    |     |--- Number of Primary Categories, for
   |    |   |    |     |     Techniques 1 or 2, or number of
   |    |   |    |     |     data lines for Technique 3
   |    |   |    |     |     |--- Number of Secondary Categories
   |    |   |    |     |     |     |--- Number of Tertiary Categories
   |    |   |    |     |     |     |         |--- Variable Type/ID
   |    |   |    |     |     |     |         |     I = interpolate
   |    |   |    |     |     |     |    _____|_____C = category
   M1,  1, 23,   3,    3,    5,    8, C01, I02, C03 <-DATA LINE
   Internal Conventional Power Projection          <-NAME LINE
01 >
02 WHAT: The ability of a country to project military power within its
03 own boarders.
04 >
05 WHY SIGNIFICANT: This partially reflects the country's ability to
06 secure its own boarders and for the government of the country to
07 exercise control over its own populace, should that be necessary.
08 >
09 CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:
10 - Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL,
11 BELLIGERENT)
12 - Secondary: Relative Size of the Internal Power Projection Capability
13 to the US (Active Troops/Total Population) expressed as a % of the US
14 ratio (< 40% US, 60% US, 100% US, 140% US, > 160% US )
15 - Tertiary: Region of the World in which the country is located
16 >
17 PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT
18 < 40% US, 60% US, 100% US, 140% US, > 160% US
19 N. AMRCA, C. AMRCA, S. AMRCA, EUROPE, AFRICA, MID EAST, S. ASIA, PACIFIC
20 which is:
21 and has an internal military projection capability:
22 and is located in:
23 >
<next data point>
```

NOTES:

1. The line numbers shown above are for reference, they are not in the actual file.

2. The ">" characters are required to separate areas on the data file.

3. The word "CRITERIA" must be capitalized.

4. Number of Lines to skip expanded data is the total number of lines past the sub-element name line until the next data set. The last four lines are reserved for the query. X lines above the last four are reserved for the categorization variable names. X = the number of the last three variables in the data line which are not zero.

5. The variable type/ID -- C01, contains the type of variable and its identification number. The left most character must be an "I" for interpolated, a "C" for criteria group, or a "O" for other. The next two characters must be a numeric expression which can be converted through the function "ASC" to state specifically which variable is used from the file VARBLES.LST.

TAB C-2

FILE: VARBLES.LST (Extract)

File VARBLES.LST is constructed in a similar fashion as file FACTORS.LST. The first line contains a number which reflects the total number of variables in the file and the total number of text lines used for background data. Data for each variable follows in sequence. One line is devoted to the variable title, the next line is a data line. The first item on this data line is letter which contains the type of variable. "I" is used for interpolated, "C" is for criteria group, and "O" is for background data. The next item is the number of variables in the variable list for "C" type variables or the number of data lines reserved for background data for "O" type variables. The third line is the variable criteria groups for "C" type variables. For variable type "I," this third line contains the units for recording the country specific data. If the variable type is "O," this line is left blank. If the variable type is "I," then an additional line contains the exact boundries for the interpolated groups. The extract follows:

```
036, 13
External Attitude Towards the US of
C,    3
PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT
Internal Power Projection Capability of
I,    5
Percent of the US ratio of Active Troops/Total Population
40,60,100,140,160
```

```
Region of the World of
C,    8
N. AMRCA, C. AMRCA, S. AMRCA, EUROPE, AFRICA, MID EAST, S. ASIA, PACIFIC
Regional Power Projection Capability of
I,    5
Number of Deployable active army divisions
0,3,8,13,16
Global Power Projection Capability of
I,    5
Number of Deployable light army divisions
0,2,5,8,10
Use of State Supported Terrorism by
I,    5
Number of state supported terrorist events per year
0,2,5,8,10
NBC Capability of
C,    4
NONE, LIMITED, MAJOR, AWESOME
Current Military Power Capability of
C,    4
INTERNAL ONLY, LIMITED. MAJOR, AWESOME
Three year military growth rate of
I,    5
Expressed as percent growth in dollars
-3,-1.5,0,1.5,3
Military Coalition Type for
C,    3
MUTUAL DEFENSE, ASSOCIATION, FRIENDSHIP
LOC Power Projection Capability of
C,    6
NONE, VERY LIMITED, LIMITED, MODERATE, MAJOR, AWESOME
Level of Basing Privileges granted to the US by
C,    5
NO, POTENTIAL, LIMITED, TROOPS-REST, TROOPS-UNREST
Military Technological Capability of
C,    5
NOT SIG, LIMITED, SIGNIFICANT, EQUIVALENT, SUPERIOR
Critical Defense Materials Provided by
C,    6
NO, POTENTIAL, LIMITED, MAJOR, VERY SIG, AWESOME
US exports to
I,    5
Expressed as percent of total US GNP
 .2,.3,.6,.9,1.0
Type of US exports to
C,    5
FOOD, MNFG, RAW MAT, ENERGY, MIXED
```

TAB C-3

PROGRAM: FACPRT.BAS

```
10      REM PROGRAM TO READ THE FACTORS FILE AND PRINT ONE SHEET
20      REM AT A TIME
30      REM INITIALIZATION
40      REM - DISK DRIVE
50              DD$ = "A:"
60      REM - SET CLEAR SCREEN CHARACTERS
70              CLRS$ = CHR$(30)+CHR$(27)+CHR$(89)
80      REM - SET THE FILE NAME FOR THE INPUT FILE
90              FILN1$ = DD$ + "FACTORS.LST"
100     REM - SET THE FILE NAME FOR THE OUTPUT (PRINT) FILE
110             FILN2$ = DD$ + "FACTORS.PRT"
120     REM - BROAD AREA TYPE
130             DIM BA$(4)
140             BA$(1) = "Military    "
150             BA$(2) = "Economic    "
160             BA$(3) = "Geopolitical"
170             BA$(4) = "Ideological "
180     REM - CATEGORIZATION PROCEDURES
190             DIM CTY$(4)
200             CTY$(1) = "Quantitative      "
210             CTY$(2) = "Subjective        "
220             CTY$(3) = "Mixed             "
230             CTY$(4) = "Background only   "
240     REM - TYPE CRITERIA, CATEGORY OR INTERPOLATED DATA
250             DIM V$(3)
260     REM - CRITERIA VARIABLES
270             DIM TV$(3,10)
280     REM OPEN THE FILES
290 PRINT CLRS$;"OPENING FILES"
300     REM - DATA FILE
310             OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
320     REM - OUTPUT FILE
330             OPEN "O",2,FILN2$
340     REM - PRINT SOME HEADER INFORMATION
350 PRINT#2,".MT 0"
360 PRINT#2,".MB 11"
370 PRINT#2,".PO 4"
380     REM READ THE DATA AND PRINT
390     REM - READ THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS
400             INPUT#1,NSE%
410 PRINT "NUMBER OF ELEMENTS TO READ:";NSE%
420 PRINT
430     REM - PRINT A CUE FOR THE HUMAN
440             FOR J% = 1 TO (NSE% - 1)
450                     PRINT " ";
```

```
460             NEXT J%
470  PRINT "!"
480     REM - ENTER A LOOP TO PRINT ONE PAGE FOR EACH SUB-ELEMENT
490             FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
500     REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT DATA LINE
510             INPUT#1,ID$,SETY%,NTL%,CATY%,C1%,C2%,C3%,V$(1),V$(2),V$(3)
520     REM - READ THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME
530             INPUT#1,SENME$
540     REM - CLEAN UP THE VARIABLE V$ BY STRIPPING OFF THE VARIABLE
550     REM - ID NUMBER
560             V$(1) = LEFT$(V$(1),1)
570             V$(2) = LEFT$(V$(2),1)
580             V$(3) = LEFT$(V$(3),1)
590     REM - COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF EXPANDED TEXT LINES THIS IS
600     REM - EQUAL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LINES MINUS THE FOUR
610     REM - QUERY LINES MINUS ONE LINE FOR EACH OF THE CAT
620     REM - TYPES, EXCEPT FOR TYPE THREE CATEGORIZATION
630             TMP% = 0
640             NCAT% = 0
650             IF CATY% = 4 THEN GOTO 730
660             IF C1% > 0 THEN TMP% = 1
670             IF C1% > 0 THEN NCAT% = C1%
680             IF C2% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
690             IF C2% > 0 THEN NCAT% = NCAT% * C2%
700             IF C3% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
710             IF C3% > 0 THEN NCAT% = NCAT% * C3%
720     REM - COMPUTE THE EXPANDED TEXT LINES
730             ETL% = NTL% - 4 - TMP%
740     REM - PRINT HEADER INFORMATION
750  PRINT#2,SPC(25);"SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET"
760  PRINT#2,
770  PRINT#2,"NUMBER:";I%;SPC(3);
780  PRINT#2,"ID: ";ID$;SPC(3)
790  PRINT#2,"NAME: ";SENME$
800  PRINT#2,
810  PRINT#2,"BROAD AREA: ";BA$(SETY%);SPC(8);
820  PRINT#2,"NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES:";NCAT%
830  PRINT#2,
840  PRINT#2,"INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: ";CTY$(CATY%)
850  PRINT#2,
860  PRINT#2,"EXPANDED DATA:"
870     REM - LOOP THROUGH AND READ THE EXPANDED DATA
880             FOR J% = 1 TO ETL%
890     REM - INPUT A LINE
900             LINE INPUT#1,L$
910     REM - CHECK THE FIRST CHARACTER FOR ">" OR "-" IF SO THEN
920     REM - PRINT A SPACE, IF NOT ">" ALSO PRINT THE LINE
930             T$ = LEFT$(L$,1)
940             T1$ = LEFT$(L$,2)
950             IF T1$ = "- " THEN PRINT#2,
960             IF T$ <> ">" THEN PRINT#2,L$
970             IF T$ = ">" THEN PRINT#2,
```

```
980     REM - LOOP BACK
990             NEXT J%
1000    REM - PRINT BLANK LINES IF CATEGORY FOUR TYPE, ELSE JUMP TO
1010    REM - PRINT THE CATEGORY VARIABLES
1020            IF CATY% <> 4 THEN GOTO 1110
1030  PRINT#2,"BACKGROUND DATA:"
1040    REM - LOOP TO PRINT THE CORRECT NUMBER OF BLANK LINES
1050            FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
1060  PRINT#2,
1070  PRINT#2,"_____________________________________________________________"
1080            NEXT J%
1090            GOTO 1550
1100    REM - PRINT THE CATEGORY VARIABLES
1110  PRINT#2,"CRITERIA CATEGORIES:"
1120  PRINT#2,
1130    REM - NOW READ THE CATEGORY VARIABLES AND PRINT THEM
1140    REM - IF CAT TYPE FOUR SKIP THIS SECTION
1150            IF CATY% = 4 THEN 1550
1160    REM -- SET VARIABLES TO NULL STRING AS DEFAULT
1170            FOR J% = 1 TO 10
1180                    FOR K% = 1 TO 3
1190                            TV$(K%,J%) = ""
1200                    NEXT K%
1210            NEXT J%
1220    REM -- READ THE CATEGORY VARIABLES
1230            FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
1240                    INPUT#1,TV$(1,J%)
1250                    IF C1% <= 7 THEN PRINT#2,TV$(1,J%);" / ";
1260                    IF C1% >7 THEN PRINT#2,TV$(1,J%);"/";
1270            NEXT J%
1280  PRINT#2,
1290  PRINT#2,
1300    REM - IF C2% = ZERO THEN SKIP OUT
1310            IF C2% = 0 THEN 1490
1320            FOR J% = 1 TO C2%
1330                    INPUT#1,TV$(2,J%)
1340                    IF C2% <= 7 THEN PRINT#2,TV$(2,J%);" / ";
1350                    IF C2% >7 THEN PRINT#2,TV$(2,J%);"/";
1360            NEXT J%
1370  PRINT#2,
1380  PRINT#2,
1390    REM - IF C3% = ZERO THEN SKIP OUT
1400            IF C3% = 0 THEN 1490
1410            FOR J% = 1 TO C3%
1420                    INPUT#1,TV$(3,J%)
1430                    IF C3% <= 7 THEN PRINT#2,TV$(3,J%);" / ";
1440                    IF C3% >7 THEN PRINT#2,TV$(3,J%);"/";
1450            NEXT J%
1460  PRINT#2,
1470  PRINT#2,
1480    REM - ENTER LOOP TO PRINT THE CRITERIA TYPE
1490            FOR J% = 1 TO TMP%
```

```
1500  IF V$(J%) <> "I" THEN 1520
1510  PRINT#2,"CRITERIA";J%;" INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES"
1520  IF V$(J%) <> "C" THEN 1540
1530  PRINT#2,"CRITERIA";J%;" USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES"
1540            NEXT J%
1550  PRINT#2,
1560    REM - PRINT THE QUERY DATA
1570  PRINT#2,"QUERY (Typical): "
1580  PRINT#2,
1590    REM - ENTER A LOOP TO READ FOUR LINES AND PRINT TEXT LINES
1600    REM - BUT SKIP THE SPACE LINES MARKED BY ">" ALSO PRINT
1610    REM - REPRESENTATIVE VARIABLES
1620    REM -- PRINT THE LEADER PHRASE
1630  PRINT#2,"What should the interest level assignment be to a country"
1640            FOR J% = 1 TO 4
1650                    LINE INPUT#1,L$
1660                    T$ = LEFT$(L$,1)
1670                    T1$= RIGHT$(L$,1)
1680  IF T$ <> ">" THEN PRINT#2,L$;
1690  IF J% < 4 AND T1$ = ":" THEN PRINT#2," ";TV$(J%,J%);
1700  PRINT#2,
1710    REM - LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER LINE
1720            NEXT J%
1730    REM - PRINT A PAGE BREAK
1740  PRINT#2,".PA"
1750    REM - LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER SUB-ELEMENT, BUT FIRST ALERT THE HUMAN
1760    REM - THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED ONE SUB-ELEMENT
1770  PRINT "*";
1780            NEXT I%
1790    REM - CLOSE THE FILES
1800            CLOSE #1
1810            CLOSE #2
1820  PRINT
1830    REM - END
1840    REM - EXIT TO SYSTEM
1850            SYSTEM
1860            END
```

TAB C-4

PROGRAM: CNTRYDBS.BAS

```
10      REM PROGRAM TO READ THE VARIABLES FILE AND PRINT A WORKSHEET
20      REM FOR USE IN GATHERING COUNTRY SPECIFIC DATA
30      REM INITIALIZATION
40      REM - DISK DRIVE
50              DD$ = "A:"
60      REM - SET CLEAR SCREEN CHARACTERS
70              CLRS$ = CHR$(30)+CHR$(27)+CHR$(89)
80      REM - SET THE FILE NAME FOR THE INPUT FILE
90              FILN1$ = DD$ + "VARBLES.LST"
100             DIM V$(8)
110     REM - REQUEST THE FILE NAME FOR THE OUTPUT FILE
120  PRINT CLRS$
130  PRINT "What is the output file name, must be less than eight "
140  PRINT "characters, do not include the '.WKS' extension."
150  PRINT
160  INPUT FILN$
170  PRINT
180     REM - REQUEST THE COUNTRY NAME FOR USE IN THE PRINT OUT
190  PRINT "What is the country name, used in the worksheet? "
200  PRINT
210  INPUT CNTRY$
220  PRINT CLRS$
230     REM - SET THE OUTPUT FILE NAME
240             FILN2$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".WKS"
250     REM - OPEN THE FILES
260             OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
270  PRINT "FILE: ";FILN1$;" IS OPEN FOR INPUT"
280             OPEN "O",2,FILN2$
290  PRINT "FILE: ";FILN2$;" IS OPEN FOR OUTPUT"
300     REM - PRINT THE HEADER INFO ON THE OUTPUT FILE
310  PRINT "WRITING HEADER INFORMATION"
320  PRINT#2,".MT 0"
330  PRINT#2,".MB 11"
340  PRINT#2,
350  PRINT#2,SPC(17);"COUNTRY WORKSHEET FOR: ";CNTRY$
360  PRINT#2,
370  PRINT#2,SPC(27);"NOTE:"
380  PRINT#2,
390  PRINT#2,SPC(13);"SEE PRINT OUT 'FACTORS.PRT' FOR A DETAIL"
400  PRINT#2,SPC(13);"EXPLANATION OF THE CRITERIA CATEGORIES "
410  PRINT#2,SPC(13);"USED IN THIS WORKSHEET."
420  PRINT#2,
430  PRINT#2,
440  PRINT#2,"RECORD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:"
450  PRINT#2,
```

```
460  PRINT#2,"RESEARCHER:_____"
470  PRINT#2,
480  PRINT#2,"DATE OF SEARCH:_____"
490  PRINT#2,
500     REM - READ THE NUMBER OF VARIABLES AND MAX NUMBER OF TEXT
510     REM   LINES -- WHICH IS NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM
520  INPUT#1,NVBL%,NTL%
530     REM - SET UP MARKER FOR THE HUMAN
540  PRINT NVBL%;" VARIABLES TO BE PROCESSED."
550             FOR I% = 2 TO NVBL%
560                     PRINT " ";
570             NEXT I%
580             PRINT "|"
590     REM - LOOP THROUGH EACH VARIABLE
600     REM -- SET PAGE COUNT TO DEFAULT FOR FIRST PAGE
610             PGCNT% = 1
620             FOR I% = 1 TO NVBL%
630     REM -- READ IN THE VARIABLE DEFINITION
640  INPUT#1,Q$
650     REM -- READ IN THE VARIABLE TYPE AND NUMBER OF CATEGORIES
660  INPUT#1,T$,NC%
670     REM -- INCREMENT PAGE COUNTER
680             PGCNT% = PGCNT% + 1
690     REM --- SPECIAL COUNT FOR LONG BACKGROUND CATEGORIES
700             IF T$ = "O" AND NC% > 2 THEN PGCNT% = PGCNT% + 1
710     REM -- PRINT PAGE BREAK AND RESET COUNTER IF NECESSARY
720             IF PGCNT% > 4 THEN PRINT#2,".PA"
730             IF PGCNT% > 4 THEN PGCNT% = 0
740     REM -- PRINT THE VARIABLE DEFINITION
750  PRINT#2,"V#:";I%;"- ";Q$;" ";CNTRY$;"?"
760  PRINT#2,
770     REM -- PROCESS BASED ON TYPE OF VARIABLE
780     REM --- FOR FIXED CRITERIA
790             IF T$ <> "C" THEN 1020
800     REM ---- READ IN THE VARIABLE NAMES
810             FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
820  INPUT#1,V$(J%)
830             NEXT J%
840     REM ---- PRINT THE PROMPT
850  PRINT#2,"Circle or mark the appropriate category:"
860  PRINT#2,
870             FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
880  PRINT#2,V$(J%);
890  IF NC% < 8 THEN PRINT#2," / ";
900  IF NC% >=8 THEN PRINT#2,"/";
910             NEXT J%
920  PRINT#2,
930     REM ---- PRINT REFERENCE SECTION
940  PRINT#2,
950  PRINT#2,"RECORD SOURCE:_____"
960  PRINT#2,
970  PRINT#2,"_____"
```

```
980  PRINT#2,
990     REM - BRANCH TO NEXT VARIABLE
1000              GOTO 1340
1010    REM --- FOR INTERPOLATED VARIABLES
1020              IF T$ <> "I" THEN 1200
1030    REM ---- READ IN AND PRINT THE UNITS OF MEASURE
1040  INPUT#1,V$(1)
1050    REM ---- READ IN THE LINE OF VARIABLES NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM
1060  LINE INPUT#1,V$(2)
1070  PRINT#2,"UNITS: ";V$(1);"."
1080    REM ---- PRINT REFERENCE SECTION
1090 PRINT#2,
1100 PRINT#2,"RESPONSE:_____________________________________________________"
1110 PRINT#2,
1120 PRINT#2,"RECORD SOURCE:________________________________________________"
1130 PRINT#2,
1140 PRINT#2,"_____________________________________________________________"
1150 PRINT#2,
1160    REM - BRANCH TO NEXT VARIABLE
1170              GOTO 1340
1180    REM --- FOR BACKGROUND DATA VARIABLES
1190    REM ---- READ BLANK LINE TO KEEP LINE COUNT STRAIGHT
1200 INPUT#1,V$(1)
1210    REM ---- PRINT THE QUERY AND NUMBER OF LINES
1220 PRINT#2,"List:"
1230              FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
1240 PRINT#2,
1250 PRINT#2,J%;" _____________________________________________________"
1260              NEXT J%
1270    REM ---- PRINT REFERENCE SECTION
1280 PRINT#2,
1290 PRINT#2,"RECORD SOURCE:________________________________________________"
1300 PRINT#2,
1310 PRINT#2,"_____________________________________________________________"
1320 PRINT#2,
1330    REM - TELL HUMAN YOU COMPLETED ONE PASS
1340 PRINT "*";
1350    REM - INCREMENT TO NEXT VARIABLE
1360              NEXT I%
1370 PRINT
1380    REM - CLOSE THE FILES
1390              CLOSE #1
1400              CLOSE #2
1410 PRINT "COMPLETE - FILES CLOSED"
1420    REM - EXIT TO OPERATING SYSTEM
1430              SYSTEM
1440    REM - END
1450              END
```

TAB C-5

PRINT FILE: CANADA.WKS (Extract)

COUNTRY WORKSHEET FOR: CANADA

NOTE:

SEE PRINT OUT 'FACTORS.PRT' FOR A DETAIL EXPLANATION OF THE CRITERIA CATEGORIES USED IN THIS WORKSHEET.

RECORD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

RESEARCHER:_____

DATE OF SEARCH:_____

V#: 1 - External Attitude Towards the US or CANADA?

Circle or mark the appropriate category:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

RECORD SOURCE:_____

V#: 2 - Internal Power Projection Capability of CANADA?

UNITS: Percent of the US ratio of Active Troops/Total Population.

RESPONSE:_____

RECORD SOURCE:_____

V#: 3 - Region of the World of CANADA?

Circle or mark the appropriate category:

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

RECORD SOURCE:_____

TAB C-6

PROGRAM: GILWKS.BAS

```
10      REM PROGRAM: GILWKS.BAS
20      REM REVISION HISTORY:
30      REM - DATE:          CHANGE:
40      REM     16 Apr 88       Original created
50      REM     24 Apr 88       Added flexibility
60      REM     28 Apr 88       Cleaned up
70      REM
80      REM PROGRAM TO CREATE A WORKSHEET TO PREPARE FOR PROGRAM
90      REM NATINT3.BAS WHICH REQUESTS GENERIC (NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC)
100     REM INTEREST LEVELS
110     REM
120     REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE:
130     REM     I.      DIMENSION STATEMENTS
140     REM     II.     INITIALIZATION
150     REM     III.    INPUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME
160     REM     IV.     READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
170     REM     V.      CYCLE THROUGH SUB-ELEMENTS
180     REM     VI.     CLOSE THE FILES
190     REM     VII.    SYSTEM AND END
200     REM
210     REM ************************************************
220     REM     I.      DIMENSION STATEMENTS
230     REM ************************************************
240     REM - DIMENSION BROAD AREA NAMES, EXTENDED LINE DATA,
250     REM - QUERY LINES, INTEREST LEVELS, CRITERIA VARIABLES,
260     REM - ARRAY FOR INTEREST LEVEL INPUTS
270             DIM BA$(4)
280             DIM BAFN$(4)
290             DIM LNS$(30)
300             DIM QLN$(4)
310             DIM CV$(3,8)
320             DIM A%(8)
330     REM ************************************************
340     REM     II.     INITIALIZATION
350     REM ************************************************
360     REM - DISK DRIVE - ASSUMES A DRIVE
370             DD$ = "A:"
380     REM - SET CLEAR SCREEN CHARACTERS
390             CLRS$ = CHR$(30)+CHR$(27)+CHR$(89)
400     REM - SET THE BROAD AREA VARIABLE NAMES
410             BA$(1) = "Military    "
420             BA$(2) = "Economic    "
430             BA$(3) = "Geopolitical"
440             BA$(4) = "Ideological "
450             BAFN$(1) = "MILGIL"
```

```
460             BAFN$(2) = "ECOGIL"
470             BAFN$(3) = "GEOGIL"
480             BAFN$(4) = "IDEGIL"
490     REM - SET THE SUB-ELEMENT FILE NAME
500             FILN$ = "FACTORS"
510     REM - SET DEFAULT DISK DRIVE AND FILE EXTENSION
520             FILN1$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".LST"
530     REM - SET L$ AS A COMMA TO DELIMIT THE VARIABLES
540             L$ = ","
550     REM - DETERMINE IF THE HEADER PAGE IS DESIRED
560     REM -- SET HDRFLG% FALSE FOR DEFAULT
570             HDRFLG% = 0
580     REM - PRINT THE QUERY
590 PRINT CLRS$;"Do you wish to print the header page with each";
600 PRINT "sub-element ?"
610 PRINT
620 PRINT "(Y/N) ";
630 INPUT Q$
640     REM - IF NECESSARY ADJUST THE FLAG
650             IF Q$ = "Y" THEN HDRFLG% = 1
660     REM - OPEN THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTOR FILE - ALERT HUMAN
670 PRINT CLRS$
680 PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN1$
690             OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
700     REM ************************************************
710     REM     IV.     READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
720     REM ************************************************
730     REM - READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
740             INPUT#1,NSE%
750     REM - PRINT THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
760 PRINT NSE%;" SUB-ELEMENT FACTORS FOR THIS ANALYSIS"
770     REM - PRINTER A 'I AM ALIVE SCALE' FOR THE HUMAN
780 PRINT
790             FOR I% = 2 TO NSE%
800 PRINT " ";
810             NEXT I%
820 PRINT "|"
830     REM ************************************************
840     REM     V.      CYCLE THROUGH SUB-ELEMENTS
850     REM ************************************************
860     REM - SET THE BROAD AREA TYPE FLAG TO ZERO AS A DEFAULT
870             BATY% = 0
880     REM -- ENTER A LOOP TO READ IN THE CRITICAL DATA
890             FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
900     REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT DATA LINE
910             INPUT#1,ID$,SETY%,NTL%,CATY%,C1%,C2%,C3%,V1$,V2$,V3$
920     REM - READ THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME
930             INPUT#1,SENME$
940     REM - COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS, AS REPRESENTED
950     REM - BY THE VARIABLE TMP%, DEFAULT TO 0
960             TMP% = 0
970             IF CATY% = 4 THEN GOTO 1130
```

```
980             IF C1% > 0 THEN TMP% = 1
990             IF C2% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
1000            IF C3% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
1010    REM -- SET UP LIMITS TO REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VARIABLES
1020    REM -- IN LAST CRITERIA VARIABLE TO BE PRINTED FOLLOWING THE QUERY,
1030    REM -- USE THE FIRST VARIABLE AS THE DEFAULT, THEN ADJUST BASED
1040    REM -- UPON THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS
1050            LIM% = C1%
1060            IF TMP% = 2 THEN LIM% = C2%
1070            IF TMP% = 3 THEN LIM% = C3%
1080    REM - COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF EXPANDED TEXT LINES THIS IS
1090    REM - EQUAL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LINES MINUS THE FOUR
1100    REM - QUERY LINES MINUS ONE LINE FOR EACH OF THE CAT
1110    REM - TYPES, EXCEPT FOR TYPE FOUR CATEGORIZATION, FIRST
1120    REM - COMPUTE THE EXPANDED TEXT LINES
1130            ETL% = NTL% - 4 - TMP%
1140    REM - INITIALIZE THE NUMBER OF TEXT LINES
1150            FOR J% = 1 TO ETL%
1160                    LNS$(J%) = ""
1170            NEXT J%
1180    REM - LOOP THROUGH AND READ THE EXPANDED DATA
1190            FOR J% = 1 TO ETL%
1200    REM - INPUT A LINE
1210            LINE INPUT#1,LNS$(J%)
1220    REM - CHECK THE FIRST CHARACTER FOR ">" IF SO THEN
1230    REM - SET THE LINE TO THE NULL LINE
1240            T$ = LEFT$(LNS$(J%),1)
1250            IF T$ = ">" THEN LNS$(J%) = ""
1260    REM - LOOP BACK
1270            NEXT J%
1280    REM - IF TYPE FOUR TECHNIQUE THEN SKIP READING CRITERIA
1290    REM - VARIABLES
1300            IF CATY% = 4 THEN 1460
1310    REM - NOW READ THE CATEGORY VARIABLES
1320            FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
1330                    INPUT#1,CV$(1,J%)
1340            NEXT J%
1350    REM - IF C2% = 0 THEN SKIP OUT
1360            IF C2% = 0 THEN 1460
1370            FOR J% = 1 TO C2%
1380                    INPUT#1,CV$(2,J%)
1390            NEXT J%
1400    REM - IF C3% = ZERO THEN SKIP OUT
1410            IF C3% = 0 THEN 1460
1420            FOR J% = 1 TO C3%
1430                    INPUT#1,CV$(3,J%)
1440            NEXT J%
1450    REM - READ THE QUERY LINES (FOUR TOTAL)
1460            FOR J% = 1 TO 4
1470                    LINE INPUT#1,QLN$(J%)
1480    REM - CHECK THE FIRST CHARACTER FOR ">" IF SO THEN
1490    REM - SET THE LINE TO THE NULL LINE
```

```
1500                    T$ = LEFT$(QLN$(J%),1)
1510                    IF T$ = ">" THEN QLN$(J%) = ""
1520    REM - LOOP BACK
1530            NEXT J%
1540    REM - CHECK TYPE IF CHANGE CLOSE AND OPEN FILE
1550    REM -- CHECK IF CHANGE IN TYPE
1560            IF BATY% = SETY% THEN 1730
1570    REM -- CHANGE IS NEEDED FIRST CLOSE THE FILE IF THE
1580    REM -- SETY% IS GREATER THAN 1
1590            IF SETY% > 1 THEN CLOSE#2
1600    REM -- SET THE FILE NAME VARIABLE
1610            FILN$ = BAFN$(SETY%)
1620            FILN2$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".WKS"
1630    REM -- OPEN THE NEW FILE NAME
1640            OPEN "O",2,FILN2$
1650    REM -- PRINT THE HEADER CHARACTERS AT THE BEGINNING
1660    REM -- OF THE FILE
1670  PRINT#2,".MT 0"
1680  PRINT#2,".MB 11"
1690  PRINT#2,".PO 2"
1700    REM -- SET THE PREVIOUS TYPE
1710            BATY% = SETY%
1720    REM - PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT NUMBER
1730  IF SETY% = 1 THEN PRINT "M";
1740  IF SETY% = 2 THEN PRINT "E";
1750  IF SETY% = 3 THEN PRINT "G";
1760  IF SETY% = 4 THEN PRINT "T";
1770    REM - DO NOT PRINT WORKSHEET IF THIS IS A TYPE FOUR
1780    REM - SUB-ELEMENT
1790            IF CATY% = 4 THEN 2780
1800    REM - CHECK THE STATUS OF THE HEADER FLAG AND IF SET TO FALSE
1810    REM - THEN SKIP HEADER PRINT SECTION
1820            IF HDRFLG% = 0 THEN GOTO 1990
1830    REM - PRINT THE HEADER SHEET
1840  PRINT#2, "NAME: ";SENME$;SPC(5);"BROAD AREA: ";BA$(SETY%)
1850  PRINT#2,
1860  PRINT#2, "BACKGROUND DATA:"
1870    REM - LOOP TO PRINT THE EXPANDED DATA
1880            FOR L% = 1 TO ETL%
1890                    PRINT#2, LNS$(L%)
1900            NEXT L%
1910    REM - PRINT THE QUERY HEADER
1920  PRINT#2,
1930  PRINT#2, "What interest level would you assign to a country..."
1940            FOR L% = 1 TO 4
1950                    PRINT#2, QLN$(L%)
1960            NEXT L%
1970    REM - PRINT A PAGE BREAK
1980  PRINT#2,".PA"
1990    REM - ENTER LOOP TO PRINT THE ENTIRE HEADER FOR BACKGROUND
2000            PCNT% = 0
2010            J% = 1
```

```
2020            K% = 1
2030    REM - PRINT THE QUERY HEADER AND THEN THE QUERY
2040  PRINT#2,
2050  PRINT#2, "NAME: ";SENME$;SPC(5);"BROAD AREA: ";BA$(SETY%)
2060  PRINT#2,
2070  PRINT#2, "What interest level would you assign to a country..."
2080            FOR L% = 1 TO 4
2090  IF LEN(QLN$(L%)) > 3 THEN PRINT#2, QLN$(L%);" ";
2100    REM - PRINT APPROPRIATE VARIABLES FOR QUERY STATEMENT
2110  IF C2% > 0 AND L% = 1 THEN PRINT#2, CV$(1,J%);
2120  IF C3% > 0 AND L% = 2 THEN PRINT#2, CV$(2,K%);
2130  IF LEN(QLN$(L%)) > 3 THEN PRINT#2,
2140            NEXT L%
2150    REM - PRINT THE REQUEST FOR DATA
2160  PRINT#2,
2170    REM - PRINT THE LAST CRITERIA VARIABLE LIST
2180    REM -- NOW LOOP TO PRINT THE LIST
2190            FOR M% = 1 TO LIM%
2200    REM -- PRINT A VARIABLE SEPARATOR
2210  PRINT#2, "\";
2220    REM -- SET THE VARIABLE INTO A TEMP VARIABLE
2230                    TMP$ = CV$(TMP%,M%)
2240    REM -- COMPUTE ITS LENGTH
2250                    N% = LEN(TMP$)
2260    REM -- IF ITS SHORT THEN PRINT SOME SPACES AROUND THE VARIABLE
2270                    IF N% < 7 THEN PRINT#2, " ";
2280  PRINT#2, TMP$;
2290                    IF N% < 7 THEN PRINT#2, " ";
2300    REM -- LOOP BACK
2310            NEXT M%
2320    REM -- PRINT THE FINAL VARIABLE SEPARATOR
2330  PRINT#2, "\"
2340    REM - PRINT PROMPT TO ENTER THE CORRECT NUMBER OF INTEREST
2350    REM - VALUES
2360  PRINT#2,
2370  PRINT#2, "RECORD";LIM%;" ANSWERS."
2380  PRINT#2,
2390    REM - THIS IS NOT ELEGANT, BUT IT WILL WORK, LOOP
2400    REM - TO READ THE CORRECT NUMBER OF VARIABLES
2410            ON LIM% GOTO 2420,2440,2460,2480,2500,2520,2540,2560
2420  PRINT#2, "_____"
2430            GOTO 2590
2440  PRINT#2, "_____ _____"
2450            GOTO 2590
2460  PRINT#2, "_____ _____ _____"
2470            GOTO 2590
2480  PRINT#2, "_____ _____ _____ _____"
2490            GOTO 2590
2500  PRINT#2, "_____ _____ _____ _____ _____"
2510            GOTO 2590
2520  PRINT#2, "_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____"
2530            GOTO 2590
```

```
2540  PRINT#2, "_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____"
2550             GOTO 2590
2560 PRINT#2, "_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____"
2570     REM - INCREMENT THE COUNTERS
2580     REM -- IF ONLY ONE VARIABLE THEN JUMP TO NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
2590              IF TMP% = 1 THEN 2770
2600     REM -- IF ONLY LESS THAN THREE CRITERIA THEN JUMP TO INCREMENT
2610     REM -- ONLY THE J% COUNTER
2620              IF TMP% < 3 THEN 2710
2630     REM -- ELSE INCREMENT THE K% COUNTER FIRST
2640              K% = K% + 1
2650     REM -- IF BEYOND K% LIMITS THEN JUMP TO INCREMENT J% COUNTER
2660              IF K% > C2% THEN 2710
2670     REM -- IF NOT BEYOND K% LIMITS THEN JUMP BACK UP FOR ANOTHER
2680     REM -- GROUP OF K% VARIABLES
2690              GOTO 2060
2700     REM -- INCREMENT THE J% COUNTER
2710              J% = J% + 1
2720     REM -- IF GREATER THAN J% LIMITS, PRINT THE DATA, ELSE
2730     REM JUMP TO RESET K% AND GET ANOTHER GROUP OF VARIABLES
2740              IF J% > C1% THEN 2770
2750              GOTO 2020
2760     REM - MUST BE ALL DONE WITH THIS SUB-ELEMENT
2770 IF I% <> NSE% THEN PRINT#2, ".PA"
2780              NEXT I%
2790     REM ************************************************
2800     REM      VI. CLOSE THE FILES
2810     REM ************************************************
2820  PRINT
2830  PRINT "PROCESSING COMPLETE - CLOSING FILES"
2840              CLOSE#1
2850              CLOSE#2
2860     REM ************************************************
2870     REM      VII. SYSTEM - END
2880     REM ************************************************
2890     REM - END
2900              SYSTEM
2910              END
```

TAB C-7

PRINT FILE: MILGIL.WKS (Extract)

NAME: Internal Conventional Power Projection BROAD AREA: Military

What interest level would you assign to a country...
which is: PRO-US
and has an internal military projection capability: < 40% US
and is located in:

/N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/ EUROPE / AFRICA /MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

RECORD 8 ANSWERS.

----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----

What interest level would you assign to a country...
which is: PRO-US
and has an internal military projection capability: 60% US
and is located in:

/N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/ EUROPE / AFRICA /MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

RECORD 8 ANSWERS.

----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----

What interest level would you assign to a country...
which is: PRO-US
and has an internal military projection capability: 100% US
and is located in:

/N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/ EUROPE / AFRICA /MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

RECORD 8 ANSWERS.

----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----

What interest level would you assign to a country...
which is: PRO-US
and has an internal military projection capability: 140% US
and is located in:

/N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/ EUROPE / AFRICA /MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

RECORD 8 ANSWERS.

----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----

TAB C-8

PROGRAM: NATINTO.BAS

```
10      REM PROGRAM: NATINTO.BAS
20      REM REVISION HISTORY:
30      REM - DATE:          CHANGE:
40      REM     14 Mar 88        Original created
50      REM     29 Mar 88        Documented
60      REM
70      REM MAIN MENU PROGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL INTEREST
80      REM
90      REM FOLLOWING PROGRAMS ARE CALLED
100     REM     NATINT1.BAS = GENERATE PERSONAL PREFERENCES
110     REM     NATINT2.BAS = MODIFY PERSONAL PREFERENCES
120     REM     NATINT3.BAS = GENERATE NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC INTEREST LEVEL
130     REM     NATINT4.BAS = GENERATE COUNTRY DATABASE
140     REM     NATINT5.BAS = DETERMINE LEVEL OF INTEREST
150     REM     NATINT6x.BAS= GENERATE NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS
160     REM
170     REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE:
180     REM     I.      INITIALIZATION
190     REM     II.     GENERATE MENU
200     REM     III.    BRANCH BASED UPON COMMAND
210     REM     IV.     END
220     REM
230     REM ************************************************
240     REM     I.      INITIALIZATION
250     REM ************************************************
260     REM - CLEAR SCREEN CHARACTERS
270           CLRS$ = CHR$(30)+CHR$(27)+CHR$(89)
280     REM - INITIALIZE DISK DRIVE FOR PROGRAMS (THIS INCLUDES
290     REM   FILES FACTORS.LST, VARBLES.LST, AND NATINTx.BAS)
300           DP$ = "A:"
310     REM - INITIALIZE DISK DRIVE FOR DATA (THIS INCLUDES THE
320     REM   .PER, .DAT, .GIL, AND .TXT FILES)
330           DD$ = "A:"
340     REM - SET THE WORDSTAR FLAG (1 = TRUE, 0 = FALSE)
350           WSFLG% = 1
360     REM - SET COMMON
370           COMMON CLRS$, DP$, DD$, WSFLG%
380     REM ************************************************
390     REM     II.     GENERATE MENU
400     REM ************************************************
410   PRINT CLRS$
420   PRINT
430   PRINT SPC(23);"NATIONAL INTEREST PROGRAM"
440   PRINT
450   PRINT
460   PRINT SPC(15);"Enter the number for the desired function."
```

```
470  PRINT
480  PRINT
490  PRINT SPC(10);"1 - GENERATE PERSONAL PRIORITIES"
500  PRINT
510  PRINT SPC(10);"2 - MODIFY PERSONAL PRIORITIES"
520  PRINT
530  PRINT SPC(10);"3 - GENERATE NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC INTEREST LEVEL"
540  PRINT
550  PRINT SPC(10);"4 - GENERATE COUNTRY DATABASE"
560  PRINT
570  PRINT SPC(10);"5 - MARK UP LEVEL OF INTEREST FOR A COUNTRY"
580  PRINT
590  PRINT SPC(10);"6 - PREPARE '.TXT' FILE WITH NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS"
600  PRINT
610  PRINT SPC(10);"7 - Exit to System"
620  PRINT
630  PRINT
640     REM - INPUT RESPONSE
650             INPUT "",N%
660     REM - ADVISE HUMAN YOU WORKING THE PROBLEM
670 IF N% <> 7 THEN PRINT CLRS$;"LOADING PROGRAM"
680     REM ************************************************
690     REM      III.    BRANCH BASED UPON COMMAND
700     REM ************************************************
710             ON N% GOTO 740,760,780,800,820,840,880
720             GOTO 920
730     REM - SET FILN$ VARIABLE AND BRANCH TO CHAIN COMMAND
740             FILN$ = DP$ + "NATINT1"
750             GOTO 860
760             FILN$ = DP$ + "NATINT2"
770             GOTO 860
780             FILN$ = DP$ + "NATINT3"
790             GOTO 860
800             FILN$ = DP$ + "NATINT4"
810             GOTO 860
820             FILN$ = DP$ + "NATINT5"
830             GOTO 860
840             FILN$ = DP$ + "NATINT6A"
850     REM - CHAIN COMMAND
860             CHAIN FILN$
870     REM - GO TO SYSTEM
880             SYSTEM
890     REM ************************************************
900     REM      IV.     END
910     REM ************************************************
920             END
```

TAB C-9

PROGRAM: NATINT1.BAS

```
10      REM PROGRAM: NATINT1.BAS
20      REM REVISION HISTORY:
30      REM - DATE:         CHANGE:
40      REM     14 Mar 88       Original created
50      REM     29 Mar 88       Partially Documented
60      REM     30 Mar 88       Documentation Completed
70      REM     28 Apr 88       Revised for new FACTORS.LST
80      REM
90      REM PROGRAM TO LEARN THE PERSONAL PRIORITIES AND
100     REM WEIGHTS FOR AN INDIVIDUAL IN PREPARATION OF
110     REM DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF US INTEREST
120     REM
130     REM INPUTS THE INDIVIDUALS NAME, BROAD AREA PRIORITIES
140     REM MAX VALUES AND INDIVIDUAL SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITIES.
150     REM THEN WRITES THE DATA TO A FILE.
160     REM
170     REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE:
180     REM     I.      DIMENSION STATEMENTS
190     REM     II.     INITIALIZATION
200     REM     III.    INPUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME
210     REM     IV.     PRIORITIZE BROAD AREAS AND MAX VALUES
220     REM     V.      PRIORITIZE SUB-ELEMENTS
230     REM     VI.     VERIFY CURRENT VALUES
240     REM     VII.    NORMALIZE WEIGHTS
250     REM     VIII.   WRITE THE DATA TO DISK
260     REM     IX.     CHAIN AND END
270     REM
280     REM ************************************************
290     REM     I.      DIMENSION STATEMENTS
300     REM ************************************************
310     REM - DIMENSION BROAD AREA WEIGHTS, MAX VALUES, NORMALIZED
320     REM - WEIGHTS AND NAME VARIABLES
330             DIM BAREA(4)
340             DIM BAMVx(4)
350             DIM BA1(4)
360             DIM BA$(4)
370     REM ************************************************
380     REM     II.     INITIALIZATION
390     REM ************************************************
400     REM - SET THE FILE NAME
410             FIL N$ = "FACTORS"
420     REM - SET DEFAULT DISK DRIVE AND FILE EXTENSION
430             FIL N1$ = DP$ + FIL N$ + ".LST"
440     REM - OPEN THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTOR FILE - ALERT HUMAN
450 PRINT CLRS$
460 PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FIL N1$
```

```
470             OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
480     REM - OPEN THE TEXT FILE FOR THIS PROGRAM - ALERT HUMAN
490             FILN2$ = DP$ + "NATINT1" + ".TXT"
500  PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN2$
510             OPEN "I",2,FILN2$
520     REM - READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
530             INPUT#1,NSE%
540     REM - PRINT THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
550  PRINT NSE%;" SUB-ELEMENT FACTORS FOR THIS ANALYSIS"
560     REM - DIMENSION SUB-ELEMENT, NAME, TYPE, PRIORITY,
570     REM - AND NORMALIZED WT
580             DIM SENME$(NSE%)
590             DIM SETY%(NSE%)
600             DIM SEPR%(NSE%)
610             DIM SENWT(NSE%)
620     REM - INITIALIZE DEFAULT VALUES
630  PRINT "INITIALIZING"
640     REM -- PRINT 'I AM ALIVE CUE' FOR THE HUMAN
650             FOR I% = 2 TO NSE%
660  PRINT " ";
670             NEXT I%
680  PRINT "!"
690     REM -- ENTER A LOOP TO READ IN THE CRITICAL DATA
700             FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
710     REM - READ THE SUB-ELEMENT ID, TYPE, NUMBER OF LINES,
720     REM - AND SEVEN VARIABLES NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM
730                     INPUT#1,ID$,SETY%(I%),NLN%,V%,V%,V%,V%,V$,V$,V$
740     REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME
750                     INPUT#1,SENME$(I%)
760     REM -- READ THE EXPANDED DATA AND TOSS IT IN BIT BUCKET
770                FOR J% = 1 TO NLN%
780                     LINE INPUT#1,L$
790                NEXT J%
800     REM - SET SUB-ELEMENT STRING LENGTH TO FIXED VALUE OF 50
810     REM - TO PROVIDE FOR UNIFORM DISPLAYS
820     REM -- USE TEMP VARIABLE FOR SUB-ELEMENT NAME
830                     TEMP$ = SENME$(I%)
840     REM -- DETERMINE SUB-ELEMENT NAME STRING LENGTH
850                     SL% = LEN(TEMP$)
860     REM -- IF THE LENGTH IS GREATER THAN 50 PRESS ON
870                     IF SL% >= 50 THEN 930
880     REM -- STRING LENGTH IS LESS THAN 50 SO ADD A SPACE
890                     SENME$(I%) = SENME$(I%) + " "
900     REM -- JUMP BACK AND CHECK LENGTH AGAIN
910                     GOTO 830
920     REM -- SET SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY TO 5 FOR DEFAULT
930                     SEPR%(I%) = 5
940     REM -- SET SUB-ELEMENT WEIGHT TO 0 FOR DEFAULT
950                     SENWT(I%) = 0!
960     REM -- CHECK THE SUB-ELEMENT TYPE AND THEN INCREMENT
970     REM -- THE TYPE COUNTER
980                     IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN NMIL% = NMIL% + 1
```

```
990                     IF SETY%(I%) = 2 THEN NECO% = NECO% + 1
1000                    IF SETY%(I%) = 3 THEN NGEO% = NGEO% + 1
1010                    IF SETY%(I%) = 4 THEN NIDE% = NIDE% + 1
1020    REM -- TALK TO HUMAN
1030 PRINT "*";
1040    REM -- LOOP BACK
1050            NEXT I%
1060 PRINT
1070    REM - CLOSE THE FACTORS FILE - FILE NUMBER 1
1080  PRINT "CLOSING FILE: ";FILN1$
1090            CLOSE #1
1100    REM - INITIALIZE THE BROAD AREA NAMES
1110            BA$(1) = "MILITARY"
1120            BA$(2) = "ECONOMIC"
1130            BA$(3) = "GEOPOLITICAL"
1140            BA$(4) = "IDEOLOGICAL"
1150    REM - INITIALIZE THE BROAD AREA TOTAL VARIABLE TO 0
1160            BATOT = 0
1170    REM - INITIALIZE THE BROAD AREA WEIGHT SUMS TO 0
1180            SMIL = 0
1190            SECO = 0
1200            SGEO = 0
1210            SIDE = 0
1220    REM ************************************************
1230    REM     III.    INPUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME
1240    REM ************************************************
1250 PRINT CLRS$
1260 PRINT "Enter the NAME you wish to use to store your SUB-ELEMENT"
1270 PRINT "priorities, It must be less than eight characters and alpha"
1280 PRINT "characters only."
1290 PRINT
1300    REM - INPUT THE FILE NAME
1310 INPUT FILN$
1320    REM - SET THE FILE NAME STRING TO INCLUDE THE DISK DRIVE AND
1330            FILN3$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".PER"
1340    REM ************************************************
1350    REM     IV.     PRIORITIZE BROAD AREAS AND MAX VALUES
1360    REM ************************************************
1370 PRINT CLRS$
1380    REM - READ IN TXT MESSAGE FOR THIS PROGRAM FROM FILE #2
1390    REM -- INPUT NUMBER OF LINES TO READ
1400            INPUT#2,NLN%
1410    REM -- LOOP TO READ THE LINES AND PRINT THE TEXT
1420            FOR I% = 1 TO NLN%
1430                    LINE INPUT#2,L$
1440                    PRINT L$
1450            NEXT I%
1460    REM - INPUT <CR> OR ANY RESPONSE TO TO CONTINUE
1470            INPUT JUNK$
1480    REM - READ IN TXT MESSAGE FOR THIS PROGRAM FROM FILE #2
1490    REM -- INPUT NUMBER OF LINES TO READ
1500 PRINT CLRS$
```

```
1510            INPUT#2,NLN%
1520    REM -- LOOP TO READ THE LINES AND PRINT THE TEXT
1530            FOR I% = 1 TO NLN%
1540                    LINE INPUT#2,L$
1550                    PRINT L$
1560            NEXT I%
1570    REM - INPUT THE BROAD AREA PRIORITIES
1580 PRINT "INPUT THE BROAD AREA PRIORITIES: mil, eco, geo, ide <cr>"
1590 INPUT BAREA(1),BAREA(2),BAREA(3),BAREA(4)
1600 PRINT CLRS$
1610            INPUT#2,NLN%
1620    REM -- LOOP TO READ THE LINES AND PRINT THE TEXT
1630            FOR I% = 1 TO NLN%
1640                    LINE INPUT#2,L$
1650                    PRINT L$
1660            NEXT I%
1670    REM - INPUT THE BROAD AREA MAX VALUES
1680 PRINT "INPUT THE MAX INTEREST LEVEL FOR EACH AREA: mil, eco, ";
1690 PRINT "geo, ide <cr>"
1700 INPUT BAMV%(1),BAMV%(2),BAMV%(3),BAMV%(4)
1710 PRINT
1720    REM - CLOSE THE TEXT FILE, FILE #2
1730 PRINT "CLOSING FILE: ";FILN2$
1740            CLOSE #2
1750    REM ************************************************
1760    REM     V.      PRIORITIZE SUB-ELEMENTS
1770    REM ************************************************
1780    REM - ENTER LOOP FOR EACH OF THE SUB-ELEMENTS
1790            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
1800    REM - SET THE BROAD AREA TYPE
1810                    K% = SETY%(I%)
1820 PRINT CLRS$
1830    REM - PRINT BROAD AREA TYPE
1840 PRINT "BROAD AREA: ";BA$(K%)
1850 PRINT
1860 PRINT "SUB-ELEMENTS and current weights within this area:"
1870 PRINT "  SUB-ELEMENT:                                    WEIGHT:"
1880    REM -- ENTER ANOTHER LOOP TO PRINT ALL THE SUB-ELEMENTS OF
1890    REM -- THE SAME BROAD AREA AS THE SUB-ELEMENT OF INTEREST
1900            FOR J% = 1 TO NSE%
1910                    IF SETY%(J%) <> K% THEN 1980
1920    REM --- PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME, AND CURRENT PRIORITY
1930 PRINT "   ";SENME$(J%);SPC(2);SEPR%(J%);
1940    REM --- IF THE PRINTED SUB-ELEMENT IS THE SUB-ELEMENT OF
1950    REM  -- INTEREST, FOR WHICH DATA WILL BE TAKEN, SET A POINTER
1960 IF J% = I% THEN PRINT " <--";
1970 PRINT
1980            NEXT J%
1990    REM - PRINT INSTRUCTIONS
2000 PRINT
2010 PRINT "Select a number from 1 to 10 to indicate the priority of"
2020 PRINT "the below listed SUB-ELEMENT within the broad area above."
```

```
2030 PRINT
2040 PRINT "SUB-ELEMENT: ";SENME$(I%)
2050 PRINT
2060    REM - INPUT THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY
2070                  INPUT JTMP%
2080    REM - IF THE PRIORITY IS ZERO, INDICATING A <CR> THEN ASSUME
2090    REM - THE CURRENT VALUE IS ACCURATE AND PRESS ON
2100                  IF JTMP% = 0 THEN 2140
2110    REM - MUST NOT BE ZERO, RESET THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY
2120                  SEPR%(I%) = JTMP%
2130    REM - LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER SUB-ELEMENT
2140            NEXT I%
2150    REM ************************************************
2160    REM      VI.      VERIFY CURRENT VALUES
2170    REM ************************************************
2180    REM - REVIEW EACH OF THE SUB-ELEMENTS BY BROAD AREA
2190    REM - TYPE
2200    REM -- ENTER LOOP FOR EACH BROAD AREA
2210            FOR I% = 1 TO 4
2220    REM -- SET Q$ TO DEFAULT VALUE OF ACCEPTABLE ANSWERS
2230            Q$ = "Y"
2240    REM -- PRINT SCREEN HEADER
2250 PRINT CLRS$
2260 PRINT "BROAD AREA: ";BA$(I%)
2270 PRINT
2280 PRINT "SUB-ELEMENTS and current weights within this area:"
2290 PRINT "  SUB-ELEMENT:                                        WEIGHT:"
2300    REM -- ENTER LOOP TO PRINT EACH APPROPRIATE SUB-ELEMENT
2310            FOR J% = 1 TO NSE%
2320    REM -- IF THE SUB-ELEMENT TYPE IS WRONG DON'T PRINT IT
2330                  IF SETY%(J%) <> I% THEN 2380
2340    REM -- PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT, NUMBER, NAME, AND PRIORITY
2350 PRINT USING "##  ";J%;
2360 PRINT SENME$(J%);SPC(2);SEPR%(J%)
2370    REM -- LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER SUB-ELEMENT
2380            NEXT J%
2390 PRINT
2400    REM -- IF Q$ IS NOT YES THEN ASK FOR NEW DATA IS GOOD, ELSE
2410    REM -- ASK IF DATA IS GOOD
2420            IF Q$ <> "Y" THEN 2520
2430 PRINT "Are these satisfactory (Y/N) ";
2440    REM -- INPUT THE RESPONSE
2450            INPUT Q$
2460    REM -- IF THE DATA IS GOOD (Q$ = Y) THEN INCREMENT BROAD AREA.
2470    REM -- IF THE DATA IS NOT GOOD, THEN BRANCH BACK UP JUST
2480    REM -- BELOW WHERE Q$ DEFAULT IS SET, AND PRINT THE SUB-
2490    REM -- ELEMENT LIST AGAIN, BUT THIS TIME ASK FOR CORRECTIONS.
2500            IF Q$ = "Y" THEN 2620 ELSE 2250
2510    REM -- PRINT THE QUERY FOR CHANGE
2520 PRINT "Enter the desired number to change and new value"
2530 PRINT "Example: 14,5 <cr>"
2540    REM -- INPUT THE SUB-ELEMENT NUMBER AND NEW VALUE
```

```
2550            INPUT K%,TWT%
2560    REM -- RESET THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY
2570            SEPR%(K%) = TWT%
2580    REM -- BRANCH BACK UP TO WHERE Q$ IS SET TO DEFAULT AND
2590    REM -- CHECK IF THE REMAINING DATA IS GOOD.
2600            GOTO 2230
2610    REM - LOOP BACK INTO NEXT BROAD AREA
2620            NEXT I%
2630    REM ************************************************
2640    REM     VII.    NORMALIZE WEIGHTS
2650    REM ************************************************
2660    REM - ALERT HUMAN THAT YOU ARE NORMALIZING WEIGHTS
2670 PRINT CLRS$;"NORMALIZING WEIGHTS"
2680    REM - SUM THE TOTAL ASSIGNED PRIORITY VALUES PER BROAD
2690            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
2700    REM - AREA, BY LOOPING THROUGH ALL SUB-ELEMENTS.
2710    IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN SMIL = SMIL + SEPR%(I%)
2720    IF SETY%(I%) = 2 THEN SECO = SECO + SEPR%(I%)
2730    IF SETY%(I%) = 3 THEN SGEO = SGEO + SEPR%(I%)
2740    IF SETY%(I%) = 4 THEN SIDE = SIDE + SEPR%(I%)
2750            NEXT I%
2760    REM - COMPUTE NORMALIZE WEIGHTS FOR EACH SUB-ELEMENT BY
2770    REM - DIVIDING THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY BY THE TOTAL IN
2780    REM - THE APPROPRIATE BROAD AREA.
2790            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
2800    IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SMIL
2810    IF SETY%(I%) = 2 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SECO
2820    IF SETY%(I%) = 3 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SGEO
2830    IF SETY%(I%) = 4 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SIDE
2840            NEXT I%
2850    REM - SUM THE TOTAL ASSIGNED WEIGHTS TO BROAD AREAS
2860            FOR I% = 1 TO 4
2870                    BATOT = BATOT + BAREA(I%)
2880            NEXT I%
2890    REM - NORMALIZE BROAD AREAS TO A VALUE OF 100 (SCALE UP
2900    REM - TO PERCENTS)
2910            FOR I% = 1 TO 4
2920                    BA1(I%) = (BAREA(I%)/BATOT)*100!
2930            NEXT I%
2940    REM - ADJUST THE SUB-ELEMENT NORMALIZED WEIGHTS TO REFLECT
2950    REM - THE BROAD ARE NORMALIZED WEIGHTS.  THE NEW SUB-ELEMENT
2960    REM - WEIGHTS THEN CONTAIN BOTH SUB-ELEMENT AND BROAD AREA
2970    REM - WEIGHTING VALUES.
2980            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
2990                    J% = SETY%(I%)
3000                    SENWT(I%)=SENWT(I%)*BA1(J%)
3010            NEXT I%
3020    REM ************************************************
3030    REM     VIII.   WRITE THE DATA TO DISK
3040    REM ************************************************
3050    REM - ALERT HUMAN OF THE ACTIONS BEING TAKEN
3060 PRINT CLRS$;"OPENING FILE: ";FILN3$;" TO WRITE DATA TO DISK"
```

```
3070            OPEN "O",1,FILN3$
3080     REM - ENTER LOOP TO WRITE THE DATA
3090     REM -- FIRST THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS AND SUB-ELEMENT FILE NAME
3100     REM -- THEN THE BROAD AREA WEIGHTS AND MAX VALUES IN ORDER
3110 PRINT#1, NSE%;",";FILN1$;",";BAREA(1);",";BAREA(2);",";
3120 PRINT#1, BAREA(3);",";BAREA(4);
3130 PRINT#1, ",";BAMV%(1);",";BAMV%(2);",";BAMV%(3);",";BAMV%(4)
3140     REM -- THEN THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY, AND NORMALIZED WEIGHT
3150            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
3160 PRINT#1, SEPR%(I%);",";SENWT(I%)
3170            NEXT I%
3180     REM - CLOSE THE FILE
3190 PRINT "CLOSING FILE - FINISHED"
3200            CLOSE
3210     REM ************************************************
3220     REM      IX.      CHAIN AND END
3230     REM ************************************************
3240     REM - CHAIN TO MENU
3250            MENU$ = DP$ + "NATINTO"
3260            CHAIN MENU$
3270     REM - END
3280            END
```

TAB C-10

PROGRAM: NATINT2.BAS

```
10      REM PROGRAM NATINT2.BAS
20      REM REVISION HISTORY:
30      REM -DATE:          CHANGE:
40      REM     16 MAR 88       CREATED
50      REM     24 MAR 88       DOCUMENTED
60      REM     28 APR 88       REVISED WITH THE SET
70      REM
80      REM PROGRAM TO MODIFY THE PERSONAL PRIORITIES AND
90      REM WEIGHTS FOR AN INDIVIDUAL IN PREPARATION OF
100     REM DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF US INTEREST
110     REM
120     REM INPUTS THE INDIVIDUALS NAME, BROAD AREA PRIORITIES
130     REM MAX VALUES AND INDIVIDUAL SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITIES.
140     REM THEN WRITES THE DATA TO A FILE.
150     REM
160     REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE
170     REM     I.      DIMENSION STATEMENTS
180     REM     II.     INITIALIZATION
190     REM     III.    REVIEW BROAD AREA PRIORITIES
200     REM     IV.     REVIEW BROAD AREA MAX VALUES
210     REM     V.      REVIEW SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITIES
220     REM     VI.     NORMALIZE VALUES
230     REM     VII.    WRITE DATA TO DISK
240     REM     VIII.   CHAIN AND END
250     REM
260     REM ************************************************
270     REM     I.      DIMENSION STATEMENTS
280     REM ************************************************
290     REM - FOR BROAD AREA NUMBER PRIORITY, NORMALIZED VALUE, NAME,
300     REM   AND MAX VALUE
310             DIM BAREA(4)
320             DIM BA1(4)
330             DIM BA$(4)
340             DIM BAMV%(4)
350     REM ************************************************
360     REM     II.     INITIALIZATION
370     REM ************************************************
380     REM - READ THE FILE NAME FOR THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTORS
390 PRINT CLRS$
400 PRINT "Enter the file name which contains the personal priorities"
410 PRINT "that you wish to modify.  Do not include the '.PER' extension."
420 PRINT
430             INPUT FILN$
440             FILN$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".PER"
450     REM - OPEN THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTOR FILE
460 PRINT
```

```
470  PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN1$
480             OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
490     REM - ENTER LOOP TO READ THE DATA
500     REM -- FIRST THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS AND SUB-ELEMENT FILE NAME,
510     REM -- THE BROAD AREA WEIGHTS, AND MAX VALUES IN ORDER
520  INPUT#1, NSE%,FILN2$,BAREA(1),BAREA(2),BAREA(3),BAREA(4)
530  INPUT#1, BAMV%(1),BAMV%(2),BAMV%(3),BAMV%(4)
540     REM - DIMENSION SUB-ELEMENT, NAME, TYPE, PRIORITY, NORMALIZED WT
550             DIM SENME$(NSE%)
560             DIM SETY%(NSE%)
570             DIM SEPR%(NSE%)
580             DIM SENWT(NSE%)
590     REM -- READ THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY, AND NORMALIZED WEIGHT
600             FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
610  INPUT#1, SEPR%(I%),SENWT(I%)
620             NEXT I%
630     REM - CLOSE THE FILE
640  PRINT "CLOSING FILE: ";FILN1$
650             CLOSE
660     REM - QUERY FOR THE FILE NAME FOR THE OUTPUT FILE
670  PRINT
680  PRINT "Enter the file name for the file you wish to store the"
690  PRINT "corrected data in.  Do not include the '.PER' extension."
700  PRINT "If you enter the same file name as above, the original"
710  PRINT "file will be overwritten."
720  PRINT
730     REM - INPUT THE FILE NAME
740             INPUT FILN$
750     REM - SET THE STRING
760             FILN3$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".PER"
770     REM - ADVISE HUMAN
780  PRINT
790  PRINT "OPENING THE SUB-ELEMENT FILE: ";FILN2$
800             OPEN "I",1,FILN2$
810     REM - READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
820             INPUT#1,NSE1%
830     REM - CHECK FOR THE SAME NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
840             IF NSE1% = NSE% THEN GOTO 870
850  PRINT "WARNING - WARNING - FILES DO NOT MATCH!!!!"
860             STOP
870  PRINT NSE%;" SUB-ELEMENT FACTORS FOR THIS ANALYSIS"
880     REM - ALERT HUMAN THAT YOU ARE INITIALIZING
890  PRINT "INITIALIZING"
900     REM -- PRINT 'I AM ALIVE LINE' FOR THE HUMAN
910             FOR I% = 2 TO NSE%
920  PRINT " ";
930             NEXT I%
940  PRINT "|"
950     REM - LOOP TO READ SUB-ELEMENT DATA
960             FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
970     REM - READ THE SUB-ELEMENT ID, TYPE, NUMBER OF LINES,
980     REM - AND SEVEN VARIABLES NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM
```

```
990                     INPUT#1,ID$,SETY%(I%),NLN%,V%,V%,V%,V%,V$,V$,V$
1000    REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME
1010                    INPUT#1,SENME$(I%)
1020    REM - READ THE EXPANDED DATA AND TOSS IT IN BIT BUCKET
1030                FOR J% = 1 TO NLN%
1040                    LINE INPUT#1,L$
1050                NEXT J%
1060    REM - SET STRING LENGTH TO FIXED VALUE OF 50
1070                    TEMP$ = SENME$(I%)
1080                    SL% = LEN(TEMP$)
1090                    IF SL% >= 50 THEN GOTO 1130
1100                    SENME$(I%) = SENME$(I%) + " "
1110                    GOTO 1070
1120    REM - INCREMENT THE TYPE COUNTERS
1130                    IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN NMIL% = NMIL% + 1
1140                    IF SETY%(I%) = 2 THEN NECO% = NECO% + 1
1150                    IF SETY%(I%) = 3 THEN NGEO% = NGEO% + 1
1160                    IF SETY%(I%) = 4 THEN NIDE% = NIDE% + 1
1170    REM - TWEAK THE HUMAN
1180  PRINT "*";
1190    REM - LOOP BACK
1200            NEXT I%
1210  PRINT
1220    REM - CLOSE FILE NUMBER 1 AND ADVISE THE HUMAN
1230  PRINT "CLOSING FILE: ";FILN1$
1240            CLOSE
1250    REM - INIT BROAD AREA NAMES
1260            BA$(1) = "MILITARY    "
1270            BA$(2) = "ECONOMIC    "
1280            BA$(3) = "GEOPOLITICAL"
1290            BA$(4) = "IDEOLOGICAL "
1300    REM - INIT BROAD AREA TOTAL
1310            BATOT = 0
1320    REM - INIT SUMS OF WEIGHTS
1330            SMIL = 0
1340            SECO = 0
1350            SGEO = 0
1360            SIDE = 0
1370    REM ************************************************
1380    REM      III.    REVIEW BROAD AREA PRIORITIES
1390    REM ************************************************
1400    REM - PRINT THE QUERY
1410  PRINT CLRS$
1420  PRINT "Current broad area priorities are listed below."
1430  PRINT
1440            FOR I% = 1 TO 4
1450                    PRINT BA$(I%);"  ";BAREA(I%)
1460            NEXT I%
1470  PRINT
1480  PRINT "Are these area priorities satisfactory ? (Y/N) ";
1490    REM - INPUT THE RESPONSE
1500            INPUT "",Q$
```

```
1510    REM - BRANCH IF OK
1520            IF Q$ = "Y" THEN GOTO 1720
1530    REM - NOT OK, HENCE PRINT A PROMPT TO CORRECT THE DATA
1540  PRINT
1550  PRINT "Entered the desired broad area priorities.  Each "
1560  PRINT "number must be less than 10, and the relative weights"
1570  PRINT "reflect the relative priorities of the broad areas"
1580  PRINT
1590  PRINT "Entered in the following order:"
1600  PRINT
1610  PRINT "MILITARY, ECONOMIC, GEOPOLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL"
1620  PRINT
1630  PRINT "Sample entry: 5,5,3,2 <cr>";
1640    REM - INPUT THE BROAD PRIORITIES
1650            INPUT BAREA(1),BAREA(2),BAREA(3),BAREA(4)
1660    REM - BRANCH BACK TO CHECK AGAIN
1670            GOTO 1410
1680    REM ************************************************
1690    REM      IV.     REVIEW BROAD AREA MAX VALUES
1700    REM ************************************************
1710    REM - PRINT THE QUERY
1720 PRINT CLRS$
1730 PRINT "Current broad area max values are listed below."
1740 PRINT
1750            FOR I% = 1 TO 4
1760                    PRINT BA$(I%);"  ";BAMV%(I%)
1770            NEXT I%
1780 PRINT
1790 PRINT "Are these area max values satisfactory ? (Y/N) ";
1800    REM - INPUT THE RESPONSE
1810            INPUT "",Q$
1820    REM - BRANCH IF OK
1830            IF Q$ = "Y" THEN GOTO 2090
1840    REM - NOT OK, HENCE PRINT A PROMPT TO CORRECT THE DATA
1850  PRINT CLRS$
1860  PRINT "Entered the desired broad area max value.  Each number must"
1870  PRINT "be less than 20, and it reflects the highest interest level"
1880  PRINT "associated with the broad areas"
1890  PRINT
1900  PRINT "INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:"
1910  PRINT "      ";
1920  PRINT " 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20"
1930  PRINT "      ";
1940  PRINT " |--PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|--VC---|
1950  PRINT
1960  PRINT "Entered in the following order: mil, eco, geo, ide"
1970  PRINT
1980  PRINT "Current values: ";BAMV%(1);",";BAMV%(2);",";BAMV%(3);",";
1990  PRINT BAMV%(4)
2000  PRINT "Sample entry: 20,16,16,11 <cr>"
2010    REM - INPUT THE BROAD PRIORITIES
2020            INPUT BAMV%(1),BAMV%(2),BAMV%(3),BAMV%(4)
```

```
2030    REM - BRANCH BACK TO CHECK AGAIN
2040            GOTO 1720
2050    REM ************************************************
2060    REM     V.      REVIEW SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITIES
2070    REM ************************************************
2080    REM - ENTER LOOP FOR THE FOUR BROAD AREAS
2090            FOR I% = 1 TO 4
2100    REM - SET QUERY RESPONSE TO DEFAULT VALUE
2110            Q$ = "Y"
2120    REM - PRINT HEADER
2130 PRINT CLRS$
2140 PRINT "BROAD AREA: ";BA$(I%)
2150 PRINT
2160 PRINT "SUB-ELEMENTS and current weights within this area:"
2170 PRINT "  SUB-ELEMENT:                                                WEIGHT:"
2180    REM - PRINT APPROPRIATE SUB-ELEMENTS
2190            FOR J% = 1 TO NSE%
2200                    IF SETY%(J%) <> I% THEN GOTO 2230
2210 PRINT USING "##  ";J%;
2220 PRINT SENME$(J%);SPC(5);SEPR%(J%)
2230            NEXT J%
2240 PRINT
2250    REM - IF PREVIOUS RESPONSE NOT OK THEN JUMP TO FIX IT
2260            IF Q$ <> "Y" THEN GOTO 2350
2270    REM - DETERMINE IF CURRENT VALUES ARE SATISFACTORY
2280 PRINT "Are these satisfactory (Y/N) ";
2290            INPUT Q$
2300    REM - IF VALUES ARE GOOD, INCREMENT TO NEXT GROUP, IF NOT
2310    REM   THEN PRINT AGAIN AND THIS TIME ASK FOR CORRECTION SINCE
2320    REM   Q$ HAS BEEN SET TO NOT EQUAL "Y"
2330            IF Q$ = "Y" THEN 2430 ELSE 2130
2340    REM - PREVIOUS RESPONSE WAS BAD, QUERY FOR NEW VALUES
2350 PRINT "Enter the desired number to change and new value"
2360 PRINT "Example: 14,5 <cr>"
2370            INPUT K%,TWT%
2380    REM - SET THE WEIGHT
2390            SEPR%(K%) = TWT%
2400    REM - JUMP WAY UP TO RESET Q$ AND PRINT AGAIN
2410            GOTO 2110
2420    REM - LOOP BACK INTO NEXT BROAD AREA
2430            NEXT I%
2440    REM ************************************************
2450    REM     VI.     NORMALIZE VALUES
2460    REM ************************************************
2470    REM - ALERT THE HUMAN
2480 PRINT CLRS$;"NORMALIZING WEIGHTS"
2490    REM - SUM THE TOTAL ASSIGNED WEIGHTS PER MAJOR AREA
2500            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
2510    IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN SMIL = SMIL + SEPR%(I%)
2520    IF SETY%(I%) = 2 THEN SECO = SECO + SEPR%(I%)
2530    IF SETY%(I%) = 3 THEN SGEO = SGEO + SEPR%(I%)
2540    IF SETY%(I%) = 4 THEN SIDE = SIDE + SEPR%(I%)
```

```
2550            NEXT I%
2560    REM - NORMALIZE TO 1.00 WITHIN MAJOR AREA
2570            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
2580    IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SMIL
2590    IF SETY%(I%) = 2 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SECO
2600    IF SETY%(I%) = 3 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SGEO
2610    IF SETY%(I%) = 4 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SIDE
2620            NEXT I%
2630    REM - SUM THE TOTAL ASSIGNED WEIGHTS TO BROAD AREAS
2640            FOR I% = 1 TO 4
2650                    BATOT = BATOT + BAREA(I%)
2660            NEXT I%
2670    REM - NORMALIZE BROAD AREAS TO A VALUE OF 100.00 (A SCALE
2680    REM - UP TO PERCENT)
2690            FOR I% = 1 TO 4
2700                    BA1(I%) = (BAREA(I%)/BATOT)*100!
2710            NEXT I%
2720    REM - NORMALIZE THE SUB-ELEMENTS REFLECTING THE BROAD AREA WEIGHTS
2730            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
2740                    J% = SETY%(I%)
2750                    SENWT(I%)=SENWT(I%)*BA1(J%)
2760            NEXT I%
2770    REM *************************************************
2780    REM     VII.    WRITE DATA TO DISK
2790    REM *************************************************
2800    REM - ALERT THE HUMAN AND OPEN THE OUTPUT FILE
2810 PRINT CLRS$;"OPENING FILE: ";FILN3$;" TO WRITE DATA TO DISK"
2820            OPEN "O",1,FILN3$
2830    REM - ENTER LOOP TO WRITE THE DATA
2840    REM -- FIRST THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS AND SUB-ELEMENT FILE NAME
2850    REM -- THE BROAD AREA WEIGHTS AND THEN MAX VALUES IN ORDER
2860 PRINT#1, NSE%;",";FILN2$;",";BAREA(1);",";BAREA(2);",";
2870 PRINT#1, BAREA(3);",";BAREA(4);
2880 PRINT#1, ",";BAMV%(1);",";BAMV%(2);",";BAMV%(3);",";BAMV%(4)
2890    REM -- THEN THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY, AND NORMALIZED WEIGHT
2900            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
2910 PRINT#1, SEPR%(I%);",";SENWT(I%)
2920            NEXT I%
2930    REM - CLOSE THE FILE
2940 PRINT "CLOSING FILE - FINISHED"
2950            CLOSE
2960    REM *************************************************
2970    REM     VIII.   CHAIN AND END
2980    REM *************************************************
2990    REM - SET THE FILE NAME VARIABLE
3000            MENU$ = DP$ + "NATINTO"
3010    REM - CHAIN
3020            CHAIN MENU$
3030    REM - END
3040            END
```

TAB C-11

PROGRAM: NATINT3.BAS

```
10      REM PROGRAM: NATINT3.BAS
20      REM REVISION HISTORY:
30      REM - DATE:          CHANGE:
40      REM     09 Apr 88        Original created
50      REM     14 Apr 88        Many Changes
60      REM     15 Apr 88        Break out four files
70      REM
80      REM PROGRAM TO LEARN THE PERSONAL NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC
90      REM INTEREST LEVELS FOR A DECISION MAKER
100     REM
110     REM INPUTS THE INDIVIDUALS NAME, AND NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC
120     REM INTEREST LEVELS FOR EACH OF THE SUB-ELEMENTS
130     REM THEN WRITES THE DATA TO A FILE.
140     REM
150     REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE:
160     REM     I.      DIMENSION STATEMENTS
170     REM     II.     INITIALIZATION
180     REM                     -OPEN SUB-ELEMENT FILE
190     REM     III.    INPUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME
200     REM     IV.     OPEN THE OUTPUT FILE
210     REM     V.      CYCLE THROUGH SUB-ELEMENTS
220     REM     VI.     WRITE THE DATA TO DISK
230     REM     VII.    CHAIN AND END
240     REM
250     REM ************************************************
260     REM     I.      DIMENSION STATEMENTS
270     REM ************************************************
280     REM - DIMENSION BROAD AREA NAMES, EXTENDED LINE DATA,
290     REM - QUERY LINES, INTEREST LEVELS, CRITERIA VARIABLES,
300     REM - ARRAY FOR INTEREST LEVEL INPUTS
310             DIM BA$(4)
320             DIM BAFN$(4)
330             DIM LNS$(30)
340             DIM QLN$(4)
350             DIM IL%(8,8,8)
360             DIM CV$(3,8)
370             DIM A%(8)
380     REM ************************************************
390     REM     II.     INITIALIZATION
400     REM ************************************************
410     REM - SET THE BROAD AREA VARIABLE NAMES
420             BA$(1) = "Military    "
430             BA$(2) = "Economic    "
440             BA$(3) = "Geopolitical"
450             BA$(4) = "Ideological "
460             BAFN$(1)="MIL"
```

```
470             BAFN$(2)="ECO"
480             BAFN$(3)="GEO"
490             BAFN$(4)="IDE"
500     REM - SET THE SUB-ELEMENT FILE NAME
510             FILN$ = "FACTORS"
520     REM - SET DEFAULT DISK DRIVE AND FILE EXTENSION
530             FILN1$ = DP$ + FILN$ + ".LST"
540     REM - SET L$ AS A COMMA TO DELIMIT THE VARIABLES
550             L$ = ","
560     REM ************************************************
570     REM     III.    INPUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME
580     REM ************************************************
590  PRINT
600  PRINT "Enter the file name to store the non-country specific "
610  PRINT "(generic) interest levels, do not include the '.GIL'"
620  PRINT "name must be less than 5 characters"
630  PRINT
640             INPUT FILN$
650     REM - OPEN THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTOR FILE - ALERT HUMAN
660  PRINT CLRS$
670  PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN1$
680             OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
690  PRINT CLRS$
700  PRINT "Enter the number of broad area you wish to work on:"
710  PRIN  "      1 - Military"
720  PRINT "      2 - Economic"
730  PRINT "      3 - Geopolitical"
740  PRINT "      4 - Ideological"
750  PRINT "      5 - EXIT to main menu"
760  PRINT
770             INPUT INDX%
780     REM - OPEN THE OUTPUT FILE
790             IF INDX% > 4 THEN GOTO 3710
800             IF INDX% < 1 THEN GOTO 3710
810     REM ************************************************
820     REM     IV.     OPEN OUTPUT FILE
830     REM ************************************************
840             FILN2$ = DD$ + FILN$ + BAFN$(INDX%) + ".GIL"
850  PRINT
860  PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN2$
870             OPEN "O",2,FILN2$
880     REM - READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
890             INPUT#1,NSE%
900     REM - PRINT THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS AND FACTOR
910     REM - FILE NAME ON THE OUTPUT FILE, FOR DOCUMENTATION
920  PRINT#2,NSE%;",";FILN1$
930     REM - PRINT THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
940  PRINT NSE%;" SUB-ELEMENT FACTORS FOR THIS ANALYSIS"
950     REM ************************************************
960     REM     V.      CYCLE THROUGH SUB-ELEMENTS
970     REM ************************************************
980     REM -- ENTER A LOOP TO READ IN THE CRITICAL DATA
```

```
990             FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
1000  PRINT "PROCESSING SUB-ELEMENT NUMBER:";I%
1010    REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT DATA LINE
1020             INPUT#1,ID$,SETY%,NTL%,CATY%,C1%,C2%,C3%,V1$,V2$,V3$
1030    REM - READ THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME
1040             INPUT#1,SENME$
1050    REM - IF THE SUB-ELEMENT TYPE IS NOT CORRECT JUST READ THE
1060    REM - THE DATA AND PRESS ON
1070             IF SETY% = INDX% THEN 1160
1080    REM - LOOP THROUGH TO READ ALL THE LINES
1090             FOR J% = 1 TO NTL%
1100                     LINE INPUT#1,TMP$
1110             NEXT J%
1120    REM - JUMP TO THE NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
1130             GOTO 3610
1140    REM - COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS, AS REPRESENTED
1150    REM - BY THE VARIABLE TMP%, DEFAULT TO 0
1160             TMP% = 0
1170             IF CATY% = 4 THEN GOTO 1330
1180             IF C1% > 0 THEN TMP% = 1
1190             IF C2% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
1200             IF C3% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
1210    REM -- SET UP LIMITS TO REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VARIABLES
1220    REM -- IN LAST CRITERIA VARIABLE TO BE PRINTED FOLLOWING THE QUERY,
1230    REM -- USE THE FIRST VARIABLE AS THE DEFAULT, THEN ADJUST BASED
1240    REM -- UPON THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS
1250             LIM% = C1%
1260             IF TMP% = 2 THEN LIM% = C2%
1270             IF TMP% = 3 THEN LIM% = C3%
1280    REM - COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF EXPANDED TEXT LINES THIS IS
1290    REM - EQUAL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LINES MINUS THE FOUR
1300    REM - QUERY LINES MINUS ONE LINE FOR EACH OF THE CAT
1310    REM - TYPES, EXCEPT FOR TYPE FOUR CATEGORIZATION, FIRST
1320    REM - COMPUTE THE EXPANDED TEXT LINES
1330             ETL% = NTL% - 4 - TMP%
1340    REM - INITIALIZE THE CRITICAL DATA FOR THIS PASS
1350    REM -- FIRST THE INTEREST LEVEL ARRAY, SKIP IF TYPE 4
1360             IF CATY% = 4 THEN 1450
1370             FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
1380                     FOR K% = 1 TO C2%
1390                             FOR L% = 1 TO C3%
1400                                     IL%(J%,K%,L%) = 0
1410                             NEXT L%
1420                     NEXT K%
1430             NEXT J%
1440    REM -- SECOND FOR THE NUMBER OF TEXT LINES
1450             FOR J% = 1 TO ETL%
1460                     LNS$(J%) = ""
1470             NEXT J%
1480    REM - LOOP THROUGH AND READ THE EXPANDED DATA
1490             FOR J% = 1 TO ETL%
1500    REM - INPUT A LINE
```

```
1510            LINE INPUT#1,LNS$(J%)
1520    REM - CHECK THE FIRST CHARACTER FOR ">" IF SO THEN
1530    REM - SET THE LINE TO THE NULL LINE
1540            T$ = LEFT$(LNS$(J%),1)
1550            IF T$ = ">" THEN LNS$(J%) = ""
1560    REM - LOOP BACK
1570            NEXT J%
1580    REM - IF TYPE FOUR TECHNIQUE THEN SKIP READING CRITERIA
1590    REM - VARIABLES
1600            IF CATY% = 4 THEN 1760
1610    REM - NOW READ THE CATEGORY VARIABLES
1620            FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
1630                    INPUT#1,CV$(1,J%)
1640            NEXT J%
1650    REM - IF C2% = 0 THEN SKIP OUT
1660            IF C2% = 0 THEN 1760
1670            FOR J% = 1 TO C2%
1680                    INPUT#1,CV$(2,J%)
1690            NEXT J%
1700    REM - IF C3% = ZERO THEN SKIP OUT
1710            IF C3% = 0 THEN 1760
1720            FOR J% = 1 TO C3%
1730                    INPUT#1,CV$(3,J%)
1740            NEXT J%
1750    REM - READ THE QUERY LINES (FOUR TOTAL)
1760            FOR J% = 1 TO 4
1770                    LINE INPUT#1,QLN$(J%)
1780    REM - CHECK THE FIRST CHARACTER FOR ">" IF SO THEN
1790    REM - SET THE LINE TO THE NULL LINE
1800                    T$ = LEFT$(QLN$(J%),1)
1810                    IF T$ = ">" THEN QLN$(J%) = ""
1820    REM - LOOP BACK
1830            NEXT J%
1840    REM - DO NOT REQUEST INTEREST LEVEL IF THIS IS A TYPE FOUR
1850    REM - SUB-ELEMENT
1860            IF CATY% = 4 THEN 3220
1870    REM - ENTER LOOP TO PRINT THE ENTIRE HEADER FOR BACKGROUND
1880    REM - AND SET THE BACKGROUND FLAG
1890            BKFLG% = 0
1900            J% = 1
1910            K% = 1
1920    REM - PRINT THE HEADER SHEET
1930  PRINT CLR$;"NAME: ";SENME$;SPC(5);"BROAD AREA: ";BA$(SETY%)
1940  PRINT
1950  PRINT "BACKGROUND DATA:"
1960    REM - IF NOT BACKGROUND THEN PRINT A BLANK LINE
1970  IF BKFLG% <> 0 THEN PRINT
1980    REM - SET THE CRITERIA FLAG TO FALSE (0)
1990            CFLG% = 0
2000    REM - LOOP TO PRINT THE EXPANDED DATA
2010            FOR L% = 1 TO ETL%
2020    REM - IF BACKGROUND PRINT IT ALL WITHOUT ANY LIMITS
```

```
2030            IF BKFLG% <> 0 THEN 2060
2040                    PRINT LNS$(L%)
2050                    GOTO 2110
2060            TMP$ = LEFT$(LNS$(L%),8)
2070    REM - SET THE CRITERIA FLAG IF THE WORD 'CRITERIA' IS SENSED
2080    REM - AND ONCE THE FLAG IS SET THEN PRINT THE REMAINING LINES
2090            IF TMP$ = "CRITERIA" THEN CFLG% = 1
2100            IF CFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT LNS$(L%)
2110            NEXT L%
2120    REM - IF NOT JUST THE BACKGROUND THEN PRESS ON THE PRINT THE
2130    REM - QUERY LINES, IF IT IS JUST BACKGROUND, THEN HOLD FOR
2140    REM - <cr>, WHEN RECEIVED, JUMP BACK AND PRINT THE EXTENDED
2150    REM - DATA AGAIN, BUT THIS TIME WITHOUT THE BACKGROUND
2160            IF BKFLG% <> 0 THEN 2230
2170            BKFLG% = 1
2180  PRINT
2190  PRINT "PRESS <cr> TO CONTINUE ";
2200  INPUT "",TMP$
2210            GOTO 1930
2220    REM - PRINT THE QUERY HEADER AND THEN THE QUERY
2230  PRINT
2240  PRINT "What interest level would you assign to a country..."
2250            FOR L% = 1 TO 4
2260  IF LEN(QLN$(L%)) > 3 THEN PRINT QLN$(L%);" ";
2270    REM - PRINT APPROPRIATE VARIABLES FOR QUERY STATEMENT
2280  IF C2% > 0 AND L% = 1 THEN PRINT CV$(1,J%);
2290  IF C3% > 0 AND L% = 2 THEN PRINT CV$(2,K%);
2300  IF LEN(QLN$(L%)) > 3 THEN PRINT
2310            NEXT L%
2320    REM - PRINT THE REQUEST FOR DATA
2330  PRINT
2340    REM - PRINT THE LAST CRITERIA VARIABLE LIST
2350    REM -- NOW LOOP TO PRINT THE LIST
2360            FOR M% = 1 TO LIM%
2370    REM -- PRINT A VARIABLE SEPARATOR
2380  PRINT "\";
2390    REM -- SET THE VARIABLE INTO A TEMP VARIABLE
2400                    TMP$ = CV$(TMP%,M%)
2410    REM -- COMPUTE ITS LENGTH
2420                    N% = LEN(TMP$)
2430    REM -- IF ITS SHORT THEN PRINT SOME SPACES AROUND THE VARIABLE
2440                    IF N% < 7 THEN PRINT " ";
2450  PRINT TMP$;
2460                    IF N% < 7 THEN PRINT " ";
2470    REM -- LOOP BACK
2480            NEXT M%
2490    REM -- PRINT THE FINAL VARIABLE SEPARATOR
2500  PRINT "\"
2510    REM - PRINT PROMPT TO ENTER THE CORRECT NUMBER OF INTEREST
2520    REM - VALUES
2530  PRINT
2540  PRINT "ENTER";LIM%;" VARIABLES SEPARATED WITH COMMAS."
```

```
2550  PRINT "PREVIOUS VALUES WERE:"
2560    REM - THIS IS NOT ELEGANT, BUT IT WILL WORK, LOOP
2570    REM - TO READ THE CORRECT NUMBER OF VARIABLES
2580            ON LIM% GOTO 2590,2620,2650,2680,2710,2740,2770,2810
2590  PRINT A%(1)
2600  INPUT "",A%(1)
2610            GOTO 2850
2620  PRINT A%(1);",";A%(2)
2630  INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2)
2640            GOTO 2850
2650  PRINT A%(1);",";A%(2);",";A%(3)
2660  INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3)
2670            GOTO 2850
2680  PRINT A%(1);",";A%(2);",";A%(3);",";A%(4)
2690  INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3),A%(4)
2700            GOTO 2850
2710  PRINT A%(1);",";A%(2);",";A%(3);",";A%(4);",";A%(5)
2720  INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3),A%(4),A%(5)
2730            GOTO 2850
2740  PRINT A%(1);",";A%(2);",";A%(3);",";A%(4);",";A%(5);",";A%(6)
2750  INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3),A%(4),A%(5),A%(6)
2760            GOTO 2850
2770  PRINT A%(1);",";A%(2);",";A%(3);",";A%(4);",";A%(5);",";A%(6);
2780  PRINT ",";A%(7)
2790  INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3),A%(4),A%(5),A%(6),A%(7)
2800            GOTO 2850
2810  PRINT A%(1);",";A%(2);",";A%(3);",";A%(4);",";A%(5);",";A%(6);
2820  PRINT ",";A%(7);",";A%(8)
2830  INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3),A%(4),A%(5),A%(6),A%(7),A%(8)
2840    REM - SET THE ARRAY VARIABLE
2850            FOR M% = 1 TO LIM%
2860    REM - THE ARRAY VARIABLE IS FILLED DIFFERENTLY BASED UPON
2870    REM - THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS, SO TREAT EACH GROUP
2880    REM - DIFFERENTLY
2890            ON TMP% GOTO 2910,2940,2970
2900    REM - ONLY ONE CRITERIA GROUP
2910            IL%(M%,1,1) = A%(M%)
2920            GOTO 2980
2930    REM - TWO CRITERIA GROUPS
2940            IL%(J%,M%,1) = A%(M%)
2950            GOTO 2980
2960    REM - THREE CRITERIA GROUPS
2970            IL%(J%,K%,M%) = A%(M%)
2980            NEXT M%
2990    REM - INCREMENT THE COUNTERS
3000    REM -- IF ONLY LESS THAN THREE CRITERIA THEN JUMP TO INCREMENT
3010    REM -- ONLY THE J% COUNTER
3020            IF TMP% < 3 THEN 3120
3030    REM -- ELSE INCREMENT THE K% COUNTER FIRST
3040            K% = K% + 1
3050    REM -- IF BEYOND K% LIMITS THEN JUMP TO INCREMENT J% COUNTER
3060            IF K% > C2% THEN 3120
```

```
3070    REM -- IF NOT BEYOND K% LIMITS THEN JUMP BACK UP FOR ANOTHER
3080    REM -- GROUP OF K% VARIABLES
3090            GOTO 1930
3100    REM -- IF IT IS A SINGLE PASS THEN JUMP OUT, ELSE INCREMENT
3110    REM -- THE J% COUNTER
3120            IF TMP% = 1 THEN 3220
3130            J% = J% + 1
3140    REM -- IF GREATER THAN J% LIMITS, PRINT THE DATA, ELSE
3150    REM JUMP TO RESET K% AND GET ANOTHER GROUP OF VARIABLES
3160            IF J% > C1% THEN 3220
3170            GOTO 1910
3180    REM - MUST BE ALL DONE SO WRITE THE DATA TO DISK
3190    REM ************************************************
3200    REM     VI. WRITE DATA TO DISK
3210    REM ************************************************
3220  PRINT CLRS$,"WRITING DATA TO DISK - PLEASE BE PATIENT"
3230    REM - PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT DATA LINE FOR REFERENCE
3240  PRINT#2,ID$;L$;SETY%;L$;NTL%;L$;CATY%;L$;
3250  PRINT#2,C1%;L$;C2%;L$;C3%;L$;V1$;L$;V2$;L$;V3$
3260    REM - IF TYPE FOUR THEN LOOP FOR NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
3270            IF CATY% = 4 THEN 3610
3280    REM - WRITE THE DATA TO THE DISK
3290    REM -- USE ONE OF THREE TECHNIQUES BASED ON THE NUMBER
3300    REM -- OF CRITERIA, BRANCH BASED ON CRITERIA NUMBER
3310            ON TMP% GOTO 3350,3420,3510
3320 PRINT "ERROR IN NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS"
3330    STOP
3340    REM --- ONE CRITERIA VARIABLE
3350            FOR K% = 1 TO C1%
3360                    IF K% > 1 THEN PRINT#2,",";
3370                    PRINT#2,IL%(K%,1,1);
3380            NEXT K%
3390            PRINT#2,
3400            GOTO 3610
3410    REM --- TWO CRITERIA VARIABLES
3420            FOR K% = 1 TO C1%
3430                    FOR L% = 1 TO C2%
3440                            IF L% > 1 THEN PRINT#2,",";
3450                            PRINT#2,IL%(K%,L%,1);
3460                    NEXT L%
3470                    PRINT#2,
3480            NEXT K%
3490            GOTO 3610
3500    REM --- THREE CRITERIA VARIABLES
3510            FOR K% = 1 TO C1%
3520                    FOR L% = 1 TO C2%
3530                            FOR M% = 1 TO C3%
3540                                    IF M% > 1 THEN PRINT#2,",";
3550                                    PRINT#2,IL%(K%,L%,M%);
3560                            NEXT M%
3570                            PRINT#2,
3580                    NEXT L%
```

```
3590            NEXT K%
3600    REM - LOOP TO THE NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
3610            NEXT I%
3620  PRINT "PROCESSING COMPLETE - CLOSING FILE ";FILN2$
3630            CLOSE#1
3640            CLOSE#2
3650    REM - JUMP BACK TO GET ANOTHER FILE TYPE
3660            GOTO 660
3670    REM ************************************************
3680    REM     VI. CHAIN AND END
3690    REM ************************************************
3700    REM - RETURN TO MAIN MENU
3710            MENU$ = DP$ + "NATINTO"
3720            CHAIN MENU$
3730    REM - END
3740            END
```

TAB C-12

PROGRAM: NATINT4.BAS

```
10      REM PROGRAM: NATINT4.BAS
20      REM REVISION HISTORY:
30      REM - DATE:          CHANGE:
40      REM      02 May 88        Original Created
50      REM      03 May 88        Expanded output file
60      REM
70      REM
80      REM PROGRAM TO INPUT THE COUNTRY SPECIFIC DATA BASE
90      REM
100     REM INPUTS THE COUNTRY'S NAME, AND DATA COLLECTED FROM THE
110     REM THE COUNTRY WORKSHEET, DATA IS PREVIOUSLY GATHERED
120     REM ON THE COUNTRY WORKSHEET. DATA IS WRITTEN TO A
130     REM countryx.DBS file
140     REM
150     REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE:
160     REM      I.       INITIALIZATION
170     REM      II.      INPUT THE COUNTRY NAME
180     REM      III.     OPEN FILES
190     REM      IV.      CYCLE THROUGH THE VARIABLE FILE
200     REM      V.       CLOSE FILES
210     REM      VI.      CHAIN AND END
220     REM
230     REM ************************************************
240     REM      I.       INITIALIZATION
250     REM ************************************************
260     REM - SET THE FILE NAME FOR THE INPUT FILE
270             FILN1$ = DP$ + "VARBLES.LST"
280     REM - DIMENSION STATEMENTS FOR VARIABLE NAMES AND
290     REM   VALUES
300             DIM V$(8)
310             DIM VV(8)
320     REM - MAKE SURE THE HUMAN IS PREPARED FOR THIS PROGRAM
330   PRINT CLRS$
340   PRINT
350   PRINT
360   PRINT
370   PRINT SPC(12);"                    NOTE:                          "
380   PRINT
390   PRINT SPC(12);"TO PROPERLY EXECUTE THIS PROGRAM YOU SHOULD    "
400   PRINT SPC(12);"HAVE A COMPLETED COUNTRY WORKSHEET.  IF NOT,   "
410   PRINT SPC(12);"YOU MAY GENERATE A COUNTRY WORKSHEET USING THE"
420   PRINT SPC(12);"UTILITY PROGRAM 'CNTRYDBS.BAS'.                 "
430   PRINT
440   PRINT
450   PRINT
460   PRINT "Are you prepared to continue (Y/N) ";
```

```
470  INPUT Q$
480     REM - IF NOT PREPARED THEN PRESS BACK TO MAIN MENU
490             IF Q$ <> "Y" THEN 2310
500     REM ************************************************
510     REM      II.      INPUT THE COUNTRY NAME
520     REM ************************************************
530     REM - MUST BE PREPARED, GET THE COUNTRY FILE NAME
540  PRINT CLRS$
550  PRINT
560  PRINT "What is the output file name, must be less than eight "
570  PRINT "characters, do not include the '.DBS' extension."
580  PRINT
590  INPUT FILN$
600  PRINT
610     REM - REQUEST THE COUNTRY NAME FOR USE IN THE PRINT OUT
620  PRINT "What is the full country name. "
630  PRINT
640  INPUT CNTRY$
650  PRINT CLRS$
660     REM ************************************************
670     REM      III.     OPEN FILES
680     REM ************************************************
690     REM - SET THE OUTPUT FILE NAME
700             FILN2$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".DBS"
710     REM - OPEN THE FILES
720             OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
730  PRINT "FILE: ";FILN1$;" IS OPEN FOR INPUT"
740             OPEN "O",2,FILN2$
750  PRINT "FILE: ";FILN2$;" IS OPEN FOR OUTPUT"
760     REM - PRINT THE HEADER INFO ON THE OUTPUT FILE
770  PRINT "WRITING HEADER INFORMATION"
780     REM - READ IN THE NUMBER OF VARIABLES AND MAX NUMBER OF
790     REM   TEXT LINES -- NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM
800  INPUT#1,NVBL%, MNTL%
810     REM - ALERT HUMAN TO THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM
820  PRINT NVBL%;" VARIABLES TO BE PROCESSED."
830     REM - WRITE THE NUMBER OF VARIABLES, THE MAX NUMBER OF TEXT
840     REM   LINES AND THE FULL COUNTRY NAME
850  PRINT#2,NVBL%;",";MNTL%;",";CNTRY$
860     REM ************************************************
870     REM      IV.      CYCLE THROUGH THE VARIABLE FILE
880     REM ************************************************
890     REM - ENTER LOOP TO CYCLE THROUGH EACH VARIABLES
900             FOR I% = 1 TO NVBL%
910     REM - CLEAR THE SCREEN
920  PRINT CLRS$
930     REM - READ THE VARIABLE DATA
940     REM -- READ IN THE VARIABLE DEFINITION
950 INPUT#1,Q$
960     REM -- READ IN THE VARIABLE TYPE AND NUMBER OF CATEGORIES
970 INPUT#1,T$,NC%
980 PRINT "V#:";I%;"- ";Q$;" ";CNTRY$;"?"
```

```
990 PRINT
1000    REM - SET T% (TYPE BYTE FOR OUTPUT TO ZERO AS DEFAULT)
1010            T% = 0
1020    REM - PROCESS BASED ON TYPE OF VARIABLE
1030    REM -- FOR FIXED CRITERIA
1040            IF T$ <> "C" THEN 1360
1050    REM -- FOR OUTPUT SET T% = 1
1060            T% = 1
1070    REM --- READ IN THE VARIABLE NAMES
1080            FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
1090 INPUT#1,V$(J%)
1100            NEXT J%
1110    REM --- PRINT THE PROMPT
1120 PRINT "Enter the number for the correct category between 1 and";
1130 PRINT NC%
1140 PRINT
1150            FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
1160 PRINT J%;" - ";V$(J%)
1170            NEXT J%
1180 PRINT
1190    REM --- INPUT THE RESPONSE, SET HIGH RESPONSE EQUAL TO IT
1200 INPUT IPL%
1210    IPH% = IPL%
1220    REM --- CHECK FOR REASONABLENESS
1230    IF IPL% >= 1 AND IPH%  <= NC% THEN 1320
1240    REM ---- MUST BE BAD, TRY AGAIN
1250 PRINT CLRS$
1260 PRINT "V#:";I%;"- ";Q$;" ";CNTRY$;"?"
1270 PRINT
1280            GOTO 1120
1290    REM --- PRINT VARIABLE TYPE, THE LOW INDEX POINTER, THE HIGH
1300    REM     INDEX POINTER (SAME IN THIS CASE), 0 (SINCE THERE IS
1310    REM     NO INTERPOLATED VALUE), AND  THE CATEGORY NAME SELECTED
1320 PRINT#2,T%;",";IPL%;",";IPH%;",";0;",";V$(IPL%)
1330    REM --- JUMP FORWARD TO LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER VARIABLES
1340            GOTO 2170
1350    REM -- FOR INTERPOLATED VARIABLES
1360            IF T$ <> "I" THEN 1960
1370    REM --- FOR OUTPUT SET T% = 2
1380            T% = 2
1390    REM --- READ IN AND PRINT THE UNITS OF MEASURE
1400 INPUT#1,V$(1)
1410    REM --- READ IN THE VARIABLE OPTIONS
1420            FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
1430 INPUT#1,VV(J%)
1440            NEXT J%
1450 PRINT
1460 PRINT "UNITS: ";V$(1);"."
1470 PRINT
1480    REM --- PRINT THE VARIABLES FOR REFERENCE, FIRST A HEADER
1490 PRINT "For reference, here are the interest level groups:"
1500 PRINT
```

```
1510    REM --- NOW THE VARIABLES
1520            FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
1530 PRINT VV(J%);
1540 IF J% < NC% THEN PRINT " / ";
1550 IF J% = NC% THEN PRINT
1560            NEXT J%
1570    REM --- PRINT QUERY
1580 PRINT
1590 PRINT "Enter specific number: ";
1600 INPUT ANSB
1610    REM --- CONVERT THE NUMERIC RESPONSE TO AN ASCII STRING
1620            V$(1) = STR$(ANSB)
1630    REM --- DETERMINE AN INDEX POINTER
1640            IPL% = 0
1650            IPH% = 0
1660            FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
1670                    IF ANSB >= VV(J%) THEN IPL% = J%
1680                    IF ANSB > VV(J%-1)THEN IPH% = J%
1690            NEXT J%
1700    REM --- IF MIN INDEX ABOVE ZERO PRESS TO MAKE OTHER CHECKS
1710            IF IPL% > 0 THEN 1810
1720    REM ---- MUST BE LESS THAN MIN INDEX POSITION SET TO
1730    REM      MIN INDEX POSITION
1740            IPH% = 1
1750            IPL% = 1
1760    REM ---- SET THE POINTER TO THE LOW VARIABLE
1770            ANSP = IPL%
1780            GOTO 1910
1790    REM --- CHECK TO SEE IF THE LOW INDEX IS GREATER THAN THE
1800    REM     HIGH INDEX, IF SO, SET THEM EQUAL
1810            IF IPL% > IPH% THEN IPH% = IPL%
1820    REM --- COMPUTE THE WEIGHTED VALUE IN BETWEEN, BUT IF THEY
1830    REM     ARE EQUAL THEN SKIP OUT TO AVOID DIVISION BY ZERO
1840            IF IPH% = IPL% THEN ANSP = IPH%
1850            IF IPH% = IPL% THEN 1910
1860    REM --- COMPUTE THE WEIGHTED POINTER INDEX
1870            ANSP = IPL% + ((ANSB - VV(IPL%))/(VV(IPH%)-VV(IPL%)))
1880    REM --- PRINT VARIABLE TYPE, THE LOW INDEX POINTER, THE HIGH
1890    REM     INDEX POINTER , THE INTERPOLATED POINTER, AND THE
1900    REM     EXACT RESPONSE
1910 PRINT#2,T%;",";IPL%;",";IPH%;",";ANSP;",";V$(1)
1920    REM --  JUMP FORWARD TO LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER VARIABLES
1930            GOTO 2170
1940    REM -- FOR BACKGROUND DATA VARIABLES
1950    REM --- READ BLANK LINE TO KEEP LINE COUNT STRAIGHT
1960 INPUT#1,V$(1)
1970    REM --- SET TYPE BYTE TO 3
1980            T% = 3
1990    REM ---- PRINT THE QUERY AND NUMBER OF LINES
2000 PRINT "Input";NC%;" lines of data."
2010 PRINT
2020    REM --- SET BOTH INDEX POINTERS EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF LINES
```

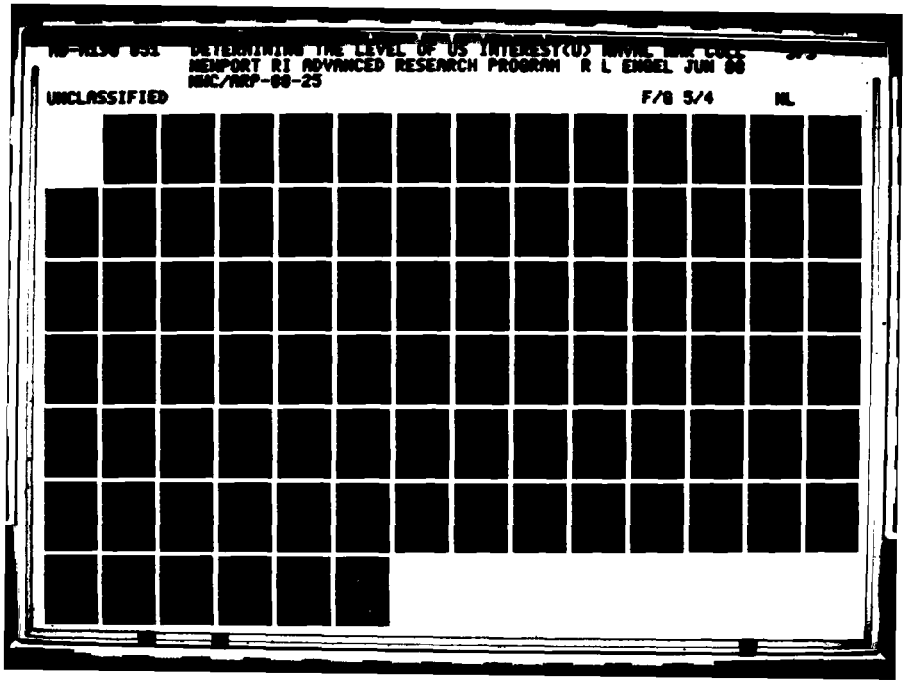
```
2030            IPL% = NC%
2040            IPH% = NC%
2050    REM --- PRINT VARIABLE TYPE, THE LOW INDEX POINTER, THE HIGH
2060    REM     INDEX POINTER , THE INTERPOLATED POINTER (SET TO ZERO),
2070    REM     AND A NULL STRING VARIABLE
2080 PRINT#2,T%;",";IPL%;",";IPH%;",";0;",";" see background data below "
2090 REM --- ENTER A LOOP TO READ THE DATA LINES AND WRITE THEM ON
2100 REM     THE OUTPUT FILE
2110    FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
2120 PRINT "Enter line number ";J%
2130 INPUT Q$
2140 PRINT#2,Q$
2150            NEXT J%
2160    REM - INCREMENT TO NEXT VARIABLE
2170            NEXT I%
2180 PRINT CLRS$
2190    REM ************************************************
2200    REM     V.      CLOSE FILES
2210    REM ************************************************
2220    REM - CLOSE THE FILES
2230            CLOSE #1
2240            CLOSE #2
2250 PRINT "COMPLETE - FILES CLOSED"
2260    REM ************************************************
2270    REM     VI.     CHAIN AND END
2280    REM ************************************************
2290    REM - CHAIN TO MAIN MENU
2300 PRINT "LOADING MAIN MENU"
2310            MENU$ = DP$ + "NATINTO"
2320            CHAIN MENU$
2330    REM - END
2340            END
```

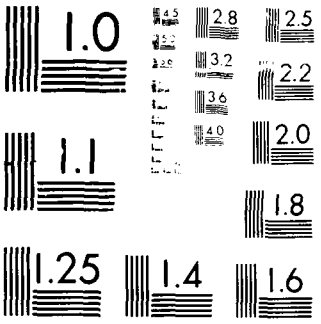
TAB C-13

PROGRAM: NATINT5.BAS

```
10      REM PROGRAM: NATINT5.BAS
20      REM REVISION HISTORY
30      REM - DATE:         CHANGE:
40      REM     17 May 88       Original created as NATINT4.BAS
50      REM     02 May 88       Major revision to add the ability
60      REM                     to use non-country specific data
70      REM
80      REM PROGRAM TO SET THE NATIONAL INTEREST LEVEL FOR EACH
90      REM OF THE SUB-ELEMENTS.
100     REM
110     REM INPUTS THE PERSONAL PREFERENCES FOR EACH SUB-ELEMENT,
120     REM THE MAX VALUES, AND THE NORMALIZED WEIGHTS, AND
130     REM ASSIGNS AN INTEREST LEVEL BASED ON COUNTRY-SPECIFIC OR
140     REM NON-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS.  THE WRITE THE INTEREST LEVEL
150     REM DATA TO A FILE FOR USE IN THE ANALYSIS PHASE.
160     REM INPUT FILES:
170     REM #   NAME:           TYPE DATA:
180     REM 1   namexxxx.PER    - Personal Preferences
190     REM 2   countryx.DBS    - Country Data Base
200     REM 3   FACTORSx.LST    - Sub-element file
210     REM 2   namexMIL.GIL    - Military generic interest levels
220     REM 2   namexECO.GIL    - Economic generic interest levels
230     REM 2   namexGEO.GIL    - Geopolitical generic interest levels
240     REM 2   namexIDE.GIL    - Ideological generic interest levels
250     REM OUTPUT FILE:
260     REM 2   countryx.DAT    - Interest Level data
270     REM
280     REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE:
290     REM     I.      DIMENSION (Partial)
300     REM     II.     INITIALIZE
310     REM     III.    DETERMINE THE TECHNIQUE DESIRED
320     REM     IV.     FETCH GENERIC FILE NAME
330     REM     V.      MAIN LOOP FOR ALL SUB-ELEMENTS
340     REM     VI.     OPEN '.GIL' FILE AND READ HEADER
350     REM     VII.    BRANCH OUT FOR TECHNIQUE 4 - BACKGROUND DATA
360     REM     VIII.   DETERMINE HOW MANY CRITERIA GROUPS
370     REM     IX.     READ IN '.GIL' DATA
380     REM     X.      DECODE THE VARIABLES AND SET POINTERS
390     REM     XI.     SET INTEREST LEVEL - STATIC ANALYSIS
400     REM     XII.    SET INTEREST LEVEL - DYNAMIC ANALYSIS AND
410     REM             STATIC ANALYSIS - TECHNIQUE 4
420     REM     XIII.   PRINT INTEREST LEVEL ASSIGNED AND LOOP
430     REM     XIV.    CLOSE INPUT FILES
440     REM     XV.     WRITE 'countryx.DAT' FILE
450     REM     XVI.    CHAIN AND END
460     REM
```

```
470     REM ***************************************************
480     REM      I.      DIMENSION (Partial)
490     REM ***************************************************
500     REM - DIMENSION, BROAD AREA FILE NAME, BROAD AREA MAX
510     REM   INTEREST LEVELS, QUERY LINES, AND INTEREST LEVEL
520     REM   ARRAY.
530             DIM BAFN$(4)
540             DIM MBA%(4)
550             DIM QURY$(4)
560             DIM IL%(8,8,8)
570     REM
580     REM ***************************************************
590     REM      II.     INITIALIZE
600     REM ***************************************************
610 PRINT CLRS$;"INITIALIZING"
620     REM - SET THE BROAD AREA VARIABLE NAMES
630     REM - QUERY FOR THE namexxxx.PER FILE AND THE countryx.DBS
640             BAFN$(1) = "MIL"
650             BAFN$(2) = "ECO"
660             BAFN$(3) = "GEO"
670             BAFN$(4) = "IDE"
680     REM - FILE NAMES
690  PRINT CLRS$
700  PRINT "Enter the namexxxx for the personal preferences file, do"
710  PRINT "include the '.PER' extension."
720  PRINT
730  INPUT FILN1$
740  PRINT
750  PRINT "Enter the countryx for the country data base file, do not"
760  PRINT "include the '.DBS' extension."
770  PRINT
780  INPUT FILN$
790  PRINT
800     REM - SET THE FILE NAMES AND OPEN THE FILES
810             FILN1$ = DD$ + FILN1$ + ".PER"
820             OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
830  PRINT "FILE: ";FILN1$;" IS OPEN FOR INPUT"
840             FILN2$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".DBS"
850             FILN5$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".DAT"
860             OPEN "I",2,FILN2$
870  PRINT "FILE: ";FILN2$;" IS OPEN FOR INPUT"
880     REM - READ IN THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS, THE FACTORS FILE
890     REM   NAME, AND MAX VALUES FOR EACH BROAD AREA -- THROW THE
900     REM   REST IN THE BIT BUCKET
910  INPUT#1,NSE%,FILN3$,X%,X%,X%,X%,MBA%(1),MBA%(2),MBA%(3),MBA%(4)
920     REM - DIMENSION SUB-ELEMENT INTEREST LEVEL
930             DIM SEINT%(NSE%)
940     REM - CLOSE THE .PER FILE
950             CLOSE #1
960 PRINT "FILE: ";FILN1$;" IS CLOSED"
970     REM - OPEN THE FACTORS FILE
980             OPEN "I",3,FILN3$
```


AD-A150 851 DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF US INTEREST(U) NAVAL WAR COLL
NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM R L ENGEL JUN 84
NWC/ARP-84-25
UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/4 NL



```
990 PRINT "FILE: ";FILN3$;" IS OPEN FOR INPUT"
1000    REM - READ IN THE FIRST LINE FROM THE FACTORS FILE AND JUNK IT
1010 INPUT#3,X%
1020    REM - READ IN THE DATA FROM THE countryx.DBS FILE
1030    REM -- FIRST THE HEADER LINE, NUMBER OF VARIABLES, NUMBER OF
1040    REM    TOTAL BACKGROUND DATA LINES AND THE COUNTRY NAME
1050 INPUT#2,NVBL%,NTL%,CNTRY$
1060    REM -- DIMENSION ARRAY FOR VARIABLE TYPE, INDEX POINTER LOW,
1070    REM    INDEX POINTER HIGH, INTERPOLATED POINTER, AND EXACT
1080    REM    VARIABLE RESPONSE (NAME)
1090            DIM V%(NVBL%,3)
1100            DIM VP(NVBL%)
1110            DIM VN$(NVBL%)
1120    REM -- DIMENSION ARRAY FOR TEXT LINES IN BACKGROUND DATA
1130            DIM TL$(NTL%)
1140    REM -- SET THE TEXT LINE COUNTER TO 0, AND IN VARIABLE POINTER
1150    REM    FOR ARRAY POSITION 0 EQUAL TO 0
1160            TLC% = 0
1170            VP(0) = 0
1180    REM -- LOOP THROUGH AND READ THE ENTIRE FILE INTO MEMORY
1190            FOR I% = 1 TO NVBL%
1200    REM --- READ IN THE RAW DATA, VARIABLE TYPE, LOW POSITION POINTER
1210    REM     HIGH POSITION POINTER, WEIGHTED INDEX POSITION, AND
1220    REM     EXACT VARIABLE RESPONSE OR CATEGORY NAME
1230 INPUT#2, V%(I%,1),V%(I%,2),V%(I%,3),VP(I%),VN$(I%)
1240    REM --- STRIP OFF THE INDEX AND RETAIN JUST THE INCREMENT
1250    REM     FOR THE POINTER - TYPE 2 VARIABLES ONLY
1260            IF V%(I%,1) = 2 THEN VP(I%) = VP(I%) - V%(I%,2)
1270    REM --- SPECIAL ADDITIONAL HANDLING IF TYPE = 3 FOR BACKGROUND
1280    REM     TEXT READ THE CORRECT NUMBER OF BACKGROUND TEXT LINES
1290            IF V%(I%,1) <> 3 THEN 1370
1300    REM ---- ENTER LOOP TO FILL THE TEXT LINES
1310            FOR J% = 1 TO V%(I%,2)
1320    REM ----- INCREMENT THE LINE COUNTER
1330            TLC% = TLC% + 1
1340 INPUT#2,TL$(TLC%)
1350            NEXT J%
1360    REM --- GET THE NEXT VARIABLE FROM countryx.DBS
1370            NEXT I%
1380    REM - CLOSE THE countryx.DBS FILE
1390            CLOSE #2
1400 PRINT "FILE: ";FILN2$;" IS CLOSED"
1410    REM ************************************************
1420    REM     III.    DETERMINE THE TECHNIQUE DESIRED
1430    REM ************************************************
1440    REM - SET SCHEME FLAG TO 0 AS DEFAULT
1450            SFLG% = 0
1460 PRINT CLRS$
1470 PRINT "Do you wish to use a generic non-country specific scheme"
1480 PRINT "for determining the interest level or a direct assessment"
1490 PRINT "scheme.  Enter 1 or 2."
1500 PRINT
```

```
1510 PRINT "1 - non-country specific (STATIC analysis scheme)"
1520 PRINT "2 - country specific (DYNAMIC analysis scheme)"
1530 PRINT
1540 INPUT SFLG%
1550 PRINT CLRS$
1560    REM - CHECK IF VALUE IS GOOD
1570            IF SFLG% = 1 OR SFLG% = 2 THEN 1610
1580    REM - ERROR TRY AGAIN
1590            GOTO 1460
1600    REM - SKIP NEXT SECTION FOR DYNAMIC ANALYSIS SCHEME
1610            IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 1760
1620    REM ************************************************
1630    REM      IV.     FETCH GENERIC FILE NAME
1640    REM ************************************************
1650    REM
1660    REM - QUERY FOR THE FILE NAME FOR THE GENERIC DATA
1670 PRINT CLRS$
1680 PRINT "Previous generic interest levels were stored in a family of"
1690 PRINT "files 'namex'MIL.GIL', 'namexECO.GIL', etc.. enter the five"
1700 PRINT "character name:"
1710 PRINT
1720 INPUT FILN$
1730    REM - CHECK LENGTH LESS THAN 5 IF SO PRESS ON, ELSE TRY
1740    REM   AGAIN
1750            IF LEN(FILN$) > 5 THEN 1670
1760 PRINT CLRS$
1770    REM ************************************************
1780    REM
1790    REM      V.      MAIN LOOP FOR ALL SUB-ELEMENTS
1800    REM
1810    REM ************************************************
1820    REM - RESET THE LINE COUNTER
1830            TLC% = 0
1840    REM - SET THE BROAD PREVIOUS AREA TYPE TO 0 TO TRIGGER A CHANGE
1850            SETYP% = 0
1860    REM - PRINT HEADER
1870 PRINT "PROCESSING SUB-ELEMENT:"
1880    REM - ENTER A LOOP TO CYCLE THROUGH ALL THE SUB-ELEMENTS
1890            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
1900    REM - KEEP THE HUMAN AWAKE
1910 PRINT I%;
1920    REM - READ THE DATA LINE FROM THE SUB-ELEMENT FILE AND THE
1930    REM   SUB-ELEMENT NAME
1940 INPUT#3,ID1$,TY%,NTL%,CATY%,C1%,C2%,C3%,V1$,V2$,V3$
1950 INPUT#3,SENME$
1960    REM - SET SUB-ELEMENT IN THE ARRAY
1970    REM - DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF NON-QUERY LINES AND READ
1980    REM   THESE FOR THE BIT BUCKET
1990            NTL% = NTL% - 4
2000            FOR J% = 1 TO NTL%
2010 LINE INPUT#3,JUNK$
2020            NEXT J%
```

```
2030    REM - READ IN THE QUERY LINES
2040            FOR J% = 1 TO 4
2050 LINE INPUT#3,QURY$(J%)
2060            NEXT J%
2070    REM - SKIP NEXT SECTION IF DYNAMIC ANALYSIS
2080            IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 2400
2090    REM ************************************************
2100    REM     VI.     OPEN '.GIL' FILE AND READ HEADER
2110    REM ************************************************
2120    REM - FIRST CHECK IF BROAD AREA TYPE CHANGE
2130            IF TY% = SETYP% THEN 2290
2140    REM - MUST BE A CHANGE, CLOSE FILE IF SETY% > 1
2150            IF TY% > 1 THEN CLOSE #2
2160    REM - SET FILE NAME
2170            FILN4$ = DD$ + FILN$ + BAFN$(TY%) + ".GIL"
2180    REM - OPEN FILE
2190            OPEN "I",2,FILN4$
2200    REM - READ IN FIRST LINE AS JUNK LINE
2210 INPUT#2,X%,T$
2220    REM - CHECK IT OUT TO MAKE SURE THE FILE IS GOOD
2230            IF X% <> NSE% THEN 2330
2240            IF T$ <> FILN3$ THEN 2330
2250    REM - SET PREVIOUS TYPE COUNTER
2260            SETYP% = TY%
2270    REM - READ THE DATA FROM THE '.GIL' FILE, IGNORING ALL BUT
2280    REM   THE ID
2290 INPUT#2,ID2$,X%,X%,X%,X%,X%,X%,T$,T$,T$
2300    REM - CHECK FILE SYNCHRONIZATION, IF GOOD BRANCH, ELSE STOP
2310            IF ID1$ = ID2$ THEN 2400
2320    REM - MUST BE BAD
2330 PRINT
2340 PRINT "ERROR - ERROR - ERROR - FILE SYNC LOST !!!"
2350            STOP
2360    REM ************************************************
2370    REM     VII.    BRANCH OUT FOR TECHNIQUE 4 - BACKGROUND DATA
2380    REM ************************************************
2390    REM - IF BACKGROUND DATA THEN SKIP THIS SECTION
2400            IF CATY% = 4 THEN 4010
2410    REM ************************************************
2420    REM     VIII.   DETERMINE HOW MANY CRITERIA GROUPS
2430    REM ************************************************
2440    REM - ASSUME 1 AND ADJUST AS NECESSARY
2450            TMP% = 1
2460            IF C2% > 0 THEN TMP% = 2
2470            IF C3% > 0 THEN TMP% = 3
2480    REM    NOT HURT TO ASSUME THE SECOND FIXED VARIABLE IS TO BE
2490    REM    INTERPOLATED.
2500    REM - SKIP NEXT SECTION IF DYNAMIC ANALYSIS SCHEME
2510            IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 2990
2520    REM ************************************************
2530    REM     IX.     READ IN '.GIL' DATA
2540    REM ************************************************
```

```
2550    REM - READ IN THE ".GIL" DATA AND DECODE THE VARIABLES
2560    REM -- BRANCH BASED ON THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS
2570            ON TMP% GOTO 2630,2680,2750
2580    REM -- IF ZERO OR MORE THAN FOUR THEN STOP PROCESSING
2590 PRINT
2600 PRINT "ERROR IN NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS"
2610            STOP
2620    REM --- READ FILE FOR ONE CRITERIA VARIABLE
2630            FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
2640                    INPUT#2,IL%(J%,1,1)
2650            NEXT J%
2660            GOTO 2850
2670    REM --- READ FILE TWO CRITERIA VARIABLES
2680            FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
2690                    FOR K% = 1 TO C2%
2700                            INPUT#2,IL%(J%,K%,1)
2710                    NEXT K%
2720            NEXT J%
2730            GOTO 2850
2740    REM --- READ FILE FOR THREE CRITERIA GROUPS
2750            FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
2760                    FOR K% = 1 TO C2%
2770                            FOR L% = 1 TO C3%
2780                                    INPUT#2,IL%(J%,K%,L%)
2790                            NEXT L%
2800                    NEXT K%
2810            NEXT J%
2820    REM - ASSIGN ARRAY POSITIONS, FOR FIXED GROUPS
2830    REM -- SET FIX GROUP COUNTER TO 3, AND DEFAULT
2840    REM    IL% ARRAY POSITIONS LOW AND HIGH TO 1
2850            NFG% = 3
2860            A2L% = 1
2870            A3L% = 1
2880            A2H% = 1
2890            A3H% = 1
2900            V1% = 0
2910            V2% = 0
2920            V3% = 0
2930    REM ************************************************
2940    REM     X.      DECODE THE VARIABLES AND SET POINTERS
2950    REM ************************************************
2960    REM - FOR FIRST VARIABLE
2970    REM -- DECODE THE LAST TWO CHARACTERS FROM THE STRING
2980    REM    EXPRESSION TO DETERMINE THE VARIABLE NUMBER
2990            T$ = MID$(V1$,2,1)
3000    REM --- SET THE TENS DIGIT
3010            V1% = (ASC(T$) - 48) * 10
3020            T$ = MID$(V1$,3,1)
3030    REM --- SET THE UNITS DIGIT AND ADD THE TENS DIGIT
3040            V1% = V1% + (ASC(T$) - 48)
3050    REM -- SKIP AHEAD IF DYNAMIC ANALYSIS
3060            IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 3160
```

```
3070    REM --- FOR STATIC ANALYSIS SET THE IL% ARRAY POINTERS
3080            A1L% = V%(V1%,2)
3090            A1H% = V%(V1%,3)
3100            A1P = VP(V1%)
3110    REM -- CHECK IF FIXED GROUPS (=1) IF SO, THEN PRESS ON
3120            IF V%(V1%,1) = 1 THEN 3170
3130            NFG% = NFG% - 1
3140    REM - DECODE SECOND VARIABLE, IF NECESSARY, SAME BASIC
3150    REM   TECHNIQUE
3160            IF SFLG% = 2 AND TMP% < 2 THEN 3310
3170            IF TMP% < 2 THEN 3510
3180            T2$ = LEFT$(V2$,1)
3190            T$ = MID$(V2$,2,1)
3200            V2% = (ASC(T$) - 48) * 10
3210            T$ = MID$(V2$,3,1)
3220            V2% = V2% + (ASC(T$) - 48)
3230            A2L% = V%(V2%,2)
3240            A2H% = V%(V2%,3)
3250            A2P = VP(V2%)
3260            IF V%(V2%,1) = 1 THEN 3310
3270            NFG% = NFG% - 1
3280    REM - DECODE THIRD VARIABLE, IF NECESSARY, SAME BASIC
3290    REM   TECHNIQUE
3300            IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 3310
3310            IF SFLG% = 2 AND TMP% < 3 THEN 4010
3320            IF TMP% < 3 THEN 3510
3330            T3$ = LEFT$(V3$,1)
3340            T$ = MID$(V3$,2,1)
3350            V3% = (ASC(T$) - 48) * 10
3360            T$ = MID$(V3$,3,1)
3370            V3% = V3% + (ASC(T$) - 48)
3380    REM - SKIP SEVERAL SECTIONS IF DYNAMIC ANALYSIS
3390            IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 4010
3400            A3L% = V%(V3%,2)
3410            A3H% = V%(V3%,3)
3420            A3P = VP(V3%)
3430            IF V%(V3%,1) = 1 THEN 3510
3440            NFG% = NFG% - 1
3450    REM ************************************************
3460    REM      XI.     SET INTEREST LEVEL - STATIC ANALYSIS
3470    REM ************************************************
3480    REM - IF ALL FIXED GROUPS ITS EASY - BRANCH TO SET INTEREST
3490    REM   LEVEL, IF NOT, THEN INTERPRET BASED ON WHICH GROUP(S)
3500    REM   IS/ARE FIXED
3510            IF NFG% = 3 THEN 3930
3520    REM -- INTERPRET BASED ON WHICH FLAG IS SET TO FIXED, IT
3530    REM    IS ONLY NECESSARY TO HAVE ONE VARIABLE FIXED, EVEN IF
3540    REM    TWO ARE FIXED AND ONLY ONE IS TO BE INTERPOLATED IT WILL
3550    REM --- IF V1 IS NOT FIXED, THEN SKIP TO ANOTHER GROUP
3560            IF V%(V1%,1) <> 1 THEN 3730
3570    REM ---- SET THE LOW VALUES
3580            X1% = IL%(A1L%,A2L%,A3L%)
```

```
3590            X2% = IL%(A1L%,A2L%,A3H%)
3600    REM ---- INTERPOLATE BETWEEN THE VALUES
3610            X = X1% + (X2%-X1%)*VP(V3%)
3620    REM ---- SET THE HIGH VALUES
3630            Y1% = IL%(A1L%,A2H%,A3L%)
3640            Y2% = IL%(A1L%,A2H%,A3H%)
3650    REM ---- INTERPOLATE BETWEEN THE VALUES
3660            Y = Y1% + (Y2%-Y1%)*VP(V3%)
3670    REM ---- NOW INTERPOLATED BETWEEN THE TWO PREVIOUS EXPRESSIONS
3680            SEINT%(I%) = X + (Y-X)*VP(V2%)
3690    REM ---- SKIP TO GET ANOTHER SUB-ELEMENT
3700            GOTO 4500
3710    REM --- IF VARIABLE 2 IS FIXED USE THIS SCHEME - SAME AS
3720    REM     BEFORE
3730            IF V%(V2%,1) <> 1 THEN 3840
3740            X1% = IL%(A1L%,A2L%,A3L%)
3750            X2% = IL%(A1L%,A2L%,A3H%)
3760            X = X1% + (X2%-X1%)*VP(V3%)
3770            Y1% = IL%(A1H%,A2L%,A3L%)
3780            Y2% = IL%(A1H%,A2L%,A3H%)
3790            Y = Y1% + (Y2%-Y1%)*VP(V3%)
3800            SEINT%(I%) = X + (Y-X)*VP(V1%)
3810            GOTO 4500
3820    REM --- IF VARIABLE 3 IS FIXED USE THIS SCHEME - SAME AS
3830    REM     BEFORE
3840            X1% = IL%(A1L%,A2L%,A3L%)
3850            X2% = IL%(A1H%,A2L%,A3L%)
3860            X = X1% + (X2%-X1%)*VP(V1%)
3870            Y1% = IL%(A1L%,A2H%,A3L%)
3880            Y2% = IL%(A1H%,A2H%,A3L%)
3890            Y = Y1% + (Y2%-Y1%)*VP(V1%)
3900            SEINT%(I%) = X + (Y-X)*VP(V2%)
3910            GOTO 4500
3920    REM -- ALL FIXED, SET THE INTEREST LEVEL
3930            SEINT%(I%) = IL%(A1L%,A2L%,A3L%)
3940    REM -- GO GET ANOTHER SUB-ELEMENT
3950            GOTO 4500
3960    REM ************************************************
3970    REM     XII.    SET INTEREST LEVEL FOR DYNAMIC ANALYSIS
3980    REM             AND STATIC ANALYSIS - TECHNIQUE 4
3990    REM ************************************************
4000    REM - PRINT THE HEADER INFORMATION
4010 PRINT CLRS$
4020 PRINT "DIRECT ASSESSMENT REQUIRED FOR THIS SUB-ELEMENT"
4030 PRINT
4040 PRINT "What interest level would you assign to ";CNTRY$
4050    REM - LOOP TO PRINT THE APPROPRIATE QUERY
4060            FOR J% = 1 TO 4
4070    REM - PRINT THE QUERY LINE WITHOUT CARRIAGE RETURN
4080 PRINT QURY$(J%);" ";
4090    REM - JUMP IF CATY TYPE 4
4100            IF CATY% = 4 THEN 4170
```

```
4110    REM - IF NOT CATY 4 THEN PRINT THE EXACT RESPONSE(S)
4120            IF J% = 1 THEN PRINT VN$(V1%);
4130    REM - IF MORE THAN ONE VARIABLE, PRINT THE OTHERS
4140            IF J% = 2 AND TMP% > 1 THEN PRINT VN$(V2%);
4150            IF J% = 3 AND TMP% > 2 THEN PRINT VN$(V3%);
4160    REM - PRINT A CARRIAGE RETURN
4170 PRINT
4180            NEXT J%
4190    REM - PRINT A BLANK LINE FOR SPACING
4200 PRINT
4210    REM - IF CATY 4 PRINT THE BACKGROUND DATA
4220            IF CATY% <> 4 THEN 4290
4230            FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
4240    REM - INCREMENT THE LINE COUNTER
4250            TLC% = TLC% + 1
4260 PRINT TL$(TLC%)
4270            NEXT J%
4280 PRINT
4290 PRINT "INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:"
4300 PRINT " 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20"
4310 PRINT " |---PERIPHERAL--|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC--|
4320 PRINT "Enter the Interest Level ";
4330 PRINT
4340 INPUT SEINT%(I%)
4350    REM - CHECK IF EXCEED MAX VALUE - IF SO TRUNCATE
4360            IF SEINT%(I%) <= MBA%(TY%) THEN 4420
4370    REM - TRUNCATE AND ALERT HUMAN
4380 PRINT "EXCEEDS MAX VALUE - TRUNCATED TO:";MBA%(TY%)
4390            SEINT%(I%) = MBA%(TY%)
4400 PRINT
4410 INPUT "PRESS <cr> TO CONTINUE",JUNK$
4420 PRINT CLRS$
4430 PRINT "PROCESSING SUB-ELEMENT:"
4440    REM - GET NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
4450            GOTO 4590
4460    REM ************************************************
4470    REM     XIII.   PRINT INTEREST LEVEL ASSIGNED AND LOOP
4480    REM ************************************************
4490    REM - CHECK FOR TRUNCATED VALUE AND PRINT THE INTEREST LEVEL
4500            IF SEINT%(I%) <= MBA%(TY%) THEN 4580
4510    REM - TRUNCATE AND PRINT NEW VALUE
4520            X% = SEINT%(I%)
4530            SEINT%(I%) = MBA%(TY%)
4540 PRINT " - INTEREST LEVEL:";X%;" COMPUTED, BUT TRUNCATED TO:";
4550 PRINT SEINT%(I%)
4560            GOTO 4590
4570    REM - OK TO PRINT AND LOOP FOR NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
4580 PRINT " - INTEREST LEVEL:";SEINT%(I%);" ASSIGNED"
4590            NEXT I%
4600    REM ************************************************
4610    REM     XIV.    CLOSE INPUT FILES
4620    REM ************************************************
```

```
4630    REM - CLOSE ALL FILES
4640            CLOSE
4650    REM ************************************************
4660    REM     XV.     WRITE THE 'countryx.DAT' FILE
4670    REM ************************************************
4680    REM - OPEN THE FILE
4690            OPEN "O",2,FILN5$
4700    REM - ALERT HUMAN
4710 PRINT CLRS$
4720 PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN5$;" FOR OUTPUT"
4730    REM - PRINT HEADER INFORMATION TO INCLUDE THE NUMBER OF
4740    REM   SUB-ELEMENTS, THE FACTORS FILE NAME, THE '.PER'
4750    REM   FILE NAME AND THE TECHNIQUE USED
4760            JUNK$ = "STATIC"
4770            IF SFLG% = 2 THEN JUNK$ = "DYNAMIC"
4780 PRINT#2, NSE%;", ";CNTRY$;", ";FILN3$;", ";FILN1$;", ";JUNK$
4790    REM - LOOP TO PRINT THE DATA
4800            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
4810 PRINT#2, SEINT%(I%)
4820            NEXT I%
4830    REM - CLOSE THE FILE AND ALERT HUMAN
4840            CLOSE #2
4850 PRINT "CLOSING OUTPUT FILE"
4860    REM ************************************************
4870    REM     XVI.    CHAIN AND END
4880    REM ************************************************
4890    REM SET CHAIN FILE
4900            MENU$ = DP$ + "NATINTO"
4910    REM CHAIN
4920            CHAIN MENU$
4930    REM END
4940            END
```

TAB C-14

PROGRAM: NATINT6x.BAS

```
10      REM PROGRAM: NATINT6A.BAS (CHAINS TO NATINT6B.BAS)
20      REM REVISION HISTORY:
30      REM - DATE:        CHANGE:
40      REM     17 Apr 88       Original created as NATINT5.BAS
50      REM     03 May 88       Documented and revised to add relative
60      REM                     value display
70      REM     04 May 88       Split into two programs
80      REM PROGRAM TO GENERATE THE NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS
90      REM
100     REM INPUTS COUNTRY NAME, AND REGION NAME AND GENERATES
110     REM OUTPUT PRINT FILE WHICH CONTAINS THE NATIONAL INTEREST
120     REM ANALYSIS
130     REM
140     REM INPUT FILES:
150     REM # NAME:             TYPE DATA:
160     REM 1-1 countryx.DAT    National Interest Data, and file names
170     REM 2-2 FACTORS.DAT     Sub-element file
180     REM 3-3 namexxxx.PER    Personal Preferences and weights
190     REM 1-4 regionxx.DAT    Regional Interest Level Data
200     REM 2-5 WORLD.DAT       World Interest Level Data
210     REM OUTPUT FILES:
220     REM 1-6 countryx.TXT    Print file Output of the analysis
230     REM
240     REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE
250     REM     I.      DIMENSION (Partial) AND INIT
260     REM     II.     FETCH countryx AND SET UP FILE NAMES
270     REM     III.    READ countryx, FACTORS AND namexxxx. FILES
280     REM     IV.     COMPUTE THE HISTOGRAM DATA AND CG
290     REM CHAIN TO PROGRAM "NATINT6B" FOR THE REMAINDER
300     REM     V.      OPEN OUTPUT FILE
310     REM     VI.     PRINT THE BIG PICTURE
320     REM     VII.    PRINT THE INTEREST LEVEL RANGE
330     REM     VIII.   PRINT THE RELATIVE DATA
340     REM     IX.     PRINT THE HISTOGRAM
350     REM     X.      PRINT THE FACTOR SUMMARY SHEET
360     REM     XI.     CLOSE THE FILE
370     REM     XII.    CHAIN AND END
380     REM
390     REM ************************************************
400     REM     I.      DIMENSION (Partial) AND INIT
410     REM ************************************************
420     REM - DIMENSION HISTOGRAM DATA, DATA ARRAY, THE SYMBOL
430     REM   ARRAY, BROAD AREA PERCENTS, BROAD AREA TOTALS,
440     REM   INTEREST LEVEL NAMES AND BROAD AREA HIGH AND LOW
450     REM   VALUES
460           DIM HISDAT(20)
```

```
470             DIM HDAT(4,20)
480             DIM SYM1$(20)
490             DIM BAPER(4)
500             DIM BAT(4)
510             DIM ILNME$(4)
520             DIM HI%(4)
530             DIM LO%(4)
540     REM - INITIALIZE VARIABLES
550     REM - SET HISTOGRAM VARIABLES TO ZERO
560             FOR I% = 1 TO 20
570     REM -- TOTAL FREQUENCY FOR EACH INTEREST LEVEL
580                     HISDAT(I%) = 0
590                     FOR J% = 1 TO 4
600     REM -- FREQUENCY FOR EACH BROAD AREA AND INTEREST LEVEL
610                             HDAT(J%,I%) = 0
620                     NEXT J%
630             NEXT I%
640     REM - SET SIDE LABEL FOR THE HISTOGRAM
650             SYM1$(1)= "  "
660             SYM1$(2)= "  "
670             SYM1$(3)= "  "
680             SYM1$(4)= "  "
690             SYM1$(5)= "  "
700             SYM1$(6)= "F "
710             SYM1$(7)= "R "
720             SYM1$(8)= "E "
730             SYM1$(9)= "Q "
740             SYM1$(10)= "U "
750             SYM1$(11)= "E "
760             SYM1$(12)= "N "
770             SYM1$(13)= "C "
780             SYM1$(14)= "Y "
790             SYM1$(15)= "  "
800             SYM1$(16)= "  "
810             SYM1$(17)= "  "
820             SYM1$(18)= "  "
830             SYM1$(19)= "  "
840             SYM1$(20)= "  "
850     REM - SET BROAD AREA WEIGHT TOTAL
860             BATOT = 0
870     REM - SET MAX HISTOGRAM SIZE
880             HISMAX% = 20
890     REM - SET INTEREST LEVEL NAME
900             ILNME$(1) = "   PERIPHERAL    "
910             ILNME$(2) = "     MAJOR       "
920             ILNME$(3) = "    CRITICAL     "
930             ILNME$(4) = "  VERY CRITICAL "
940     REM - SET HI/LO VALUES TO DEFAULTS
950             FOR I% = 1 TO 4
960                     HI%(I%) = 0
970                     LO%(I%) = 20
980             NEXT I%
```

```
990     REM ************************************************
1000    REM      III.    FETCH countryx AND SET UP FILE NAMES
1010    REM ************************************************
1020  PRINT CLRS$
1030  PRINT "Enter the country file name, do not include the '.DAT'"
1040  PRINT "extension."
1050  PRINT
1060            INPUT FILN$
1070    REM - SET UP THE COUNTRY FILES
1080            FILN1$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".DAT"
1090            FILN6$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".TXT"
1100  PRINT
1110  PRINT "Enter the regional file name, do not include the '.DAT'"
1120  PRINT "extension."
1130  PRINT
1140            INPUT FILN$
1150    REM - SET UP THE REGIONAL AND WORLD DATA FILES FOR THE
1160    REM   RELATIVE COMPARISON SECTION
1170            FILN4$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".DAT"
1180            FILN5$ = DD$ + "WORLD.DAT"
1190    REM ************************************************
1200    REM      III.    READ countryx, FACTORS AND namexxxx. FILES
1210    REM ************************************************
1220    REM - OPEN countryx FILE
1230  PRINT CLRS$
1240  PRINT "OPENING DATA FILE: ";FILN1$
1250            OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
1260    REM -- READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS, THE COUNTRY NAME,
1270    REM    ADDITIONAL FILE NAMES, AND THE ANALYSIS SCHEME USED
1280            INPUT#1,NSE%,CNTRY$,FILN2$,FILN3$,SCHEM$
1290    REM - OPEN FACTORS.LST
1300  PRINT "OPENING DATA FILE: ";FILN2$
1310            OPEN "I",2,FILN2$
1320    REM -- READ THE HEADER LINE FOR THE BIT BUCKET
1330            INPUT#2,X%
1340    REM - OPEN namexxxx.PER FILE
1350  PRINT "OPENING DATA FILE: ";FILN3$
1360            OPEN "I",3,FILN3$
1370    REM -- READ THE HEADER LINE FOR THE BIT BUCKET
1380  INPUT#3,X%,Q$,X%,X%,X%,X%,X%,X%,X%,X%
1390    REM - DIMENSION VARIABLES - SUB-ELEMENT WEIGHT, NORMALIZED
1400    REM   WEIGHTS, NAME, INTEREST LEVEL, AND BROAD AREA
1410            DIM SEWT(NSE%)
1420            DIM SENWT(NSE%)
1430            DIM SENME$(NSE%)
1440            DIM SEINT%(NSE%)
1450            DIM SEBA%(NSE%)
1460    REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT DATA
1470            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
1480    REM -- FROM countryx.DAT READ IN THE INTEREST LEVEL
1490            INPUT#1,SEINT%(I%)
1500    REM -- FROM namexxxx.PER READ IN THE SEWT, AND SENWT
```

```
1510            INPUT#3,SEWT(I%),SENWT(I%)
1520    REM -- FROM FACTORS.LST READ IN THE BROAD AREA, AND THE
1530    REM    SUB-ELEMENT NAME, AND NUMBER OF EXTRA LINES
1540    REM    JUNK THE REST
1550 INPUT#2,Q$,SEBA%(I%),NTL%,X%,X%,X%,X%,Q$,Q$,Q$
1560 INPUT#2,SENME$(I%)
1570    REM --- LOOP TO READ IN THE EXPANDED DATA FOR THE BIT BUCKET
1580            FOR J% = 1 TO NTL%
1590 LINE INPUT#2,Q$
1600            NEXT J%
1610            BA% = SEBA%(I%)
1620    REM --- SET THE BROAD AREA
1630    REM --- INCREMENT THE PERCENT COUNTERS
1640            BAT(BA%) = BAT(BA%) + SEWT(I%)
1650    REM --- INCREMENT THE TOTAL COUNTER
1660            BATOT = BATOT + SEWT(I%)
1670    REM --- KEEP TRACK OF HIGH LOW VALUES IN EACH BROAD AREA
1680            IF SEINT%(I%) > HI%(BA%) THEN HI%(BA%) = SEINT%(I%)
1690            IF SEINT%(I%) < LO%(BA%) THEN LO%(BA%) = SEINT%(I%)
1700    REM --- UPDATE THE HISTOGRAM DATA
1710    REM ---- SET INTEREST LEVEL TO A NON-DIMENSIONED VARIABLE
1720            K% = SEINT%(I%)
1730    REM ---- SET THE DATA PER INTEREST LEVEL PER BROAD AREA
1740            HDAT(BA%,K%) = HDAT(BA%,K%) + SENWT(I%)
1750    REM - LOOP BACK FOR MORE DATA
1760            NEXT I%
1770    REM - CLOSE ALL THE INPUT FILES
1780  PRINT "CLOSING ALL FILES"
1790            CLOSE #1
1800            CLOSE #2
1810            CLOSE #3
1820    REM ************************************************
1830    REM      IV.     COMPUTE THE HISTOGRAM DATA AND CG
1840    REM ************************************************
1850  PRINT "COMPUTING HISTOGRAM DATA AND CG"
1860    REM - COMPUTE THE HISTOGRAM DATA
1870            FOR I% = 1 TO 20
1880                    FOR J% = 1 TO 4
1890    REM -- SET THE TOTAL FREQUENCY PER INTEREST LEVEL
1900                            HISDAT(I%)=HISDAT(I%)+HDAT(J%,I%)
1910    REM -- ADJUST MAX HISTOGRAM SIZE AS NECESSARY, FIRST SET
1920    REM    A TEMP VARIABLE (K%) TO INCLUDE THE HIGHEST VALUE
1930                            K% = INT(HISDAT(I%)) + 2
1940                            IF K% > HISMAX% THEN HISMAX% = K%
1950                    NEXT J%
1960            NEXT I%
1970    REM - COMPUTE THE BROAD AREA WEIGHTS
1980            FOR I% = 1 TO 4
1990                    BAPER(I%) = (BAT(I%)/BATOT)*100
2000            NEXT I%
2010    REM - COMPUTE THE CG
2020    REM -- THE MASS IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONSES FOR
```

```
2030    REM     ALL INTEREST LEVELS - SET FIRST TO ZERO
2040            MASS = 0
2050    REM -- LOOP TO INCREMENT
2060            FOR I% = 1 TO 20
2070                    MASS = MASS + HISDAT(I%)
2080            NEXT I%
2090    REM - ENTER LOOP TO COMPUTE THE X DIMENSION OF MASS CG
2100    REM   AND THE STANDARD DEVIATION
2110    REM -- INITIALIZE SUM VARIABLES
2120            SXIFI = 0
2130            SXI2FI= 0
2140    REM -- LOOP TO INCREMENT SUMS
2150            FOR I% = 1 TO 20
2160    REM --- SUM THE (INTEREST LEVEL * FREQUENCY)
2170                    SXIFI = SXIFI + (I% * HISDAT(I%))
2180    REM --- SUM THE (INTEREST LEVEL ^2 * FREQUENCY)
2190                    TEMP = (I% * I%) * HISDAT(I%)
2200                    SXI2FI = SXI2FI + TEMP
2210            NEXT I%
2220    REM -- COMPUTE THE CG (EXPECTED VALUE)
2230            XCG = SXIFI/MASS
2240    REM -- COMPUTE THE XCORD VALUE
2250    REM --- ASSUME IT IS THE TRUNCATED VALUE WITHOUT DECIMAL
2260            XCORD = INT(XCG)
2270    REM --- COMPUTE THE DECIMAL VALUE
2280            TEMP = XCG - XCORD
2290    REM --- ADJUST THE COORDINATE IF DECIMAL VALUE > .5
2300            IF TEMP > .5 THEN XCORD = XCORD + 1!
2310    REM -- COMPUTE THE VARIANCE - SAMPLE GROUPED DATA
2320            TEMP = ((MASS*SXI2FI)-(SXIFI*SXIFI))/(MASS*(MASS-1))
2330    REM -- COMPUTE THE STANDARD DEVIATION
2340            STDDEV= SQR(TEMP)
2350    REM - ENTER LOOP TO COMPUTE THE Y DIMENSION OF MASS CG
2360    REM   USE SAME TECHNIQUE
2370            SYIFI = 0
2380            FOR I% = 1 TO 20
2390                    SYIFI = SYIFI + (HISDAT(I%) * (HISDAT(I%)/2))
2400            NEXT I%
2410            YCG = SYIFI/MASS
2420            YCORD = INT(YCG)
2430            TEMP = YCG - YTEMP1
2440            IF TEMP > .5 THEN YCORD = YCORD + 1!
2450    REM ************************************************
2460    REM     CHAIN TO CONTINUED HALF OF THIS PROGRAM
2470    REM ************************************************
2480            FILN$ = DP$ + "NATINT6B"
2490    REM - CHAIN, START AT LINE 10, AND PRESERVE ALL VARIABLES
2500  PRINT"*** LOADING OUTPUT PROGRAM ***"
2510            CHAIN FILN$,10,ALL
2520    REM - END
2530            END
```

```
10      REM PROGRAM NATINT6B.BAS - SEE NATINT6A.BAS FOR
20      REM DOCUMENTATION NOTES
30      REM ************************************************
40      REM      V.      OPEN OUTPUT FILE
50      REM ************************************************
60  PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN6$;" FOR OUTPUT"
70              OPEN "O",1,FILN6$
80  PRINT "WRITING DATA TO FILE"
90  PRINT "  - WRITING THE 'BIG PICTURE'"
100     REM - DETERMINE THE MAX LEVEL OF INTEREST OF ALL SUB-ELEMENTS
110     REM -- SET TO ZERO AS DEFAULT
120             SEMAX% = 0
130     REM -- LOOP TO FIND THE MAX VALUE
140             FOR J% = 1 TO NSE%
150                     IF SEINT%(J%) > SEMAX% THEN SEMAX% = SEINT%(J%)
160             NEXT J%
170     REM - SET MAX INTEREST LEVEL NUMBER AND NAME
180     REM -- JUMP BASED ON SEMAX%
190             IF SEMAX% > 17 GOTO 430
200             IF SEMAX% > 13 GOTO 360
210             IF SEMAX% >  6 GOTO 290
220     REM --- PERIPHERAL
230             IMAX% = 1
240             SNME$ = "PERIPHERAL"
250             MIL$ = "P"
260             ILO% = 0
270             GOTO 520
280     REM --- MAJOR
290             IMAX% = 2
300             SNME$ = "MAJOR"
310             MIL$ = "M"
320             ILO% = 6
330             IHI% = 7
340             GOTO 520
350     REM --- CRITICAL
360             IMAX% = 3
370             SNME$ = "CRITICAL"
380             MIL$ = "C"
390             ILO% = 13
400             IHI% = 14
410             GOTO 520
420     REM --- VERY CRITICAL
430             IMAX% = 4
440             SNME$ = "VERY CRITICAL"
450             MIL$ = "VC"
460             ILO% = 17
470             IHI% = 18
480     REM ************************************************
490     REM      VI.     PRINT THE BIG PICTURE
500     REM ************************************************
510     REM - DETERMINE THE COUNTRY NAME STRING LENGTH
520             CS% = LEN(CNTRY$)
```

```
530     REM - COMPUTE THE SPACES NECESSARY TO CENTER THE COUNTRY NAME
540     REM   IN THE MIDST OF THE BIG PICTURE PRINT OUT
550             SP1% = 23 - (CSL%/2)
560             SP2% = 46 - SP1% - CSL%
570     REM - PRINT HEADER INFORMATION
580  IF WSFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT#1,".MT 0"
590  IF WSFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT#1,".MB 11"
600  IF WSFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT#1,".PO 4"
610  PRINT#1,SCHEM$;" ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED."
620  PRINT#1,
630     REM - PRINT THE BIG PICTURE
640  PRINT#1,SPC(22);"NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS"
650  PRINT#1,
660  PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*************************************************"
670  PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*                                               *"
680  PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*";SPC(SP1%);CNTRY$;SPC(SP2%);"*"
690  PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*                                               *"
700  PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*                      IS OF:                   *"
710  PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*                                               *"
720  PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*";SPC(15);ILNME$(IMAX%);SPC(15);"*"
730  PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*                                               *"
740  PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*          INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES        *"
750  PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*                                               *"
760  PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*************************************************"
770  PRINT#1,
780  PRINT#1,
790     REM - PRINT WHAT SUB-ELEMENTS JUSTIFY THIS INTEREST LEVEL
800     REM - SET PREVIOUS TYPE TO DEFAULT OF 0
810             BAP% = 0
820     REM - SET 'NONE' FLAG TO FALSE
830             NONE% = 0
840     REM - PRINT A HEADER SENTENCE
850  PRINT#1,CNTRY$;" IS OF ";SNME$;" INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:"
860     REM - LOOP THROUGH THE SUB-ELEMENT TO SEE WHICH ONE APPLY
870             FOR J% = 1 TO NSE%
880     REM -- CHECK IF CHANGE IN BROAD AREA IF, SO PRINT SUB-HEADER
890                     BA% = SEBA%(J%)
900                     IF BA% = BAP% THEN 1010
910     REM -- IF NONE FROM THIS BROAD AREA THEN PRINT 'none'
920  IF NONE% = 1 THEN PRINT#1, SPC(5);"- none -"
930  PRINT#1,
940  IF BA% = 1 THEN PRINT#1, "MILITARY:"
950  IF BA% = 2 THEN PRINT#1, "ECONOMIC:"
960  IF BA% = 3 THEN PRINT#1, "GEOPOLITICAL:"
970  IF BA% = 4 THEN PRINT#1, "IDEOLOGICAL:"
980     REM -- RESET NONE FLAG TO TRUE
990             NONE% = 1
1000    REM -- NOW PRINT APPROPRIATE SUB-ELEMENTS AND SET NONE FLAG
1010                    BAP% = BA%
1020  IF SEINT%(J%) > ILO% THEN PRINT#1, SPC(5);"- ";SENME$(J%)
1030  IF SEINT%(J%) > ILO% THEN NONE% = 0
1040            NEXT J%
```

```
1050  IF NONE% =     EN PRINT#1, SPC(5);"- none -"
1060  PRINT#1,
1070  PRINT#1,
1080    REM - PRINT THE NEXT LOWEST INTEREST LEVEL IF POSSIBLE
1090    REM   USE THE SAME TECHNIQUES
1100            IF IMAX% = 1 THEN 1500
1110    REM -- RESET THE LEVEL OF INTEREST
1120            SNME$ = "PERIPHERAL"
1130            IF (IMAX%-1) = 2 THEN SNME$ = "MAJOR"
1140            IF (IMAX%-1) = 3 THEN SNME$ = "CRITICAL"
1150    REM - SET PREVIOUS TYPE TO ZERO AS A TRIGGER
1160            BAP% = 0
1170    REM - SET NONE FLAG TO FALSE
1180            NONE% = 0
1190  PRINT#1,CNTRY$;" IS OF ";SNME$;" INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:"
1200    REM - RESET THE LOWER TRIGGER LIMIT
1210            ILO% = 0
1220            IF (IMAX%-1) = 2 THEN ILO% = 6
1230            IF (IMAX%-1) = 3 THEN ILO% = 13
1240    REM - LOOP THROUGH THE SUB-ELEMENTS TO PRINT THOSE NECESSARY
1250            FOR J% = 1 TO NSE%
1260    REM -- SET BROAD AREA TO A NON-DIMENSIONED VARIABLE
1270                    BA% = SEBA%(J%)
1280    REM -- CHECK FOR CHANGE IN BROAD AREA, IF SO PRINT BROAD
1290    REM    AREA
1300                    IF BA% = BAP% THEN 1390
1310  IF NONE% = 1 THEN PRINT#1, SPC(5);"- none -"
1320  PRINT#1,
1330  IF BA% = 1 THEN PRINT#1, "MILITARY:"
1340  IF BA% = 2 THEN PRINT#1, "ECONOMIC:"
1350  IF BA% = 3 THEN PRINT#1, "GEOPOLITICAL:"
1360  IF BA% = 4 THEN PRINT#1, "IDEOLOGICAL:"
1370    REM --- SET PREVIOUS TYPE AND RESET NONE FLAG TO TRUE
1380                    NONE% = 1
1390                    BAP% = BA%
1400    REM -- SET INTEREST LEVEL TO NON-DIMENSIONED VALUE
1410                    K% = SEINT%(J%)
1420    REM -- NOW PRINT APPROPRIATE SUB-ELEMENTS
1430  IF K% > ILO% AND K% < IHI% THEN PRINT#1,SPC(5);"- ";SENME$(J%)
1440    REM -- RESET NONE FLAG IF NEEDED
1450  IF K% > ILO% AND K% < IHI% THEN NONE% = 0
1460    REM -- LOOP FOR NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
1470            NEXT J%
1480  IF NONE% = 1 THEN PRINT#1, SPC(5);"- none -"
1490    REM - PRINT PAGE BREAK AND NEXT PAGE HEADER
1500  IF WSFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT#1,".PA"
1510  PRINT#1,SCHEM$;" ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED."
1520  PRINT#1,
1530    REM ************************************************
1540    REM     VII.    PRINT THE INTEREST LEVEL RANGE
1550    REM ************************************************
1560    REM - PRINT THE BROAD AREA INTEREST TABLE
```

```
1570  PRINT "  - WRITING BROAD AREA INTEREST TABLE"
1580    REM - SET STRING FOR HEADER
1590            HDR$ = "BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: " + CNTRY$
1600    REM -- COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF SPACES NECESSARY TO CENTER
1610            SP1% = 35 - (LEN(HDR$)/2)
1620    REM -- KEEP IT A POSITIVE NUMBER
1630            IF SP1% < 0 THEN SP1% = 0
1640    REM -- PRINT THE HEADER
1650  PRINT#1,SPC(SP1%);HDR$
1660  PRINT#1,
1670    REM - PRINT THE TABLE HEADER
1680  PRINT#1,SPC(14);
1690  PRINT#1,"|-------------------------------------------------------------|"
1700  PRINT#1,SPC(14);
1710  PRINT#1,"|                       LEVEL OF INTEREST                     |
1720  PRINT#1,SPC(14);
1730  REM REF: | 01 02 03 04 05 06|07 08 09 10 11 12 13|14 15 16 17|18 19 20|
1740  PRINT#1,"|----PERIPHERAL----|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|
1750  PRINT#1,SPC(14);
1760  PRINT#1,"|                                                             |
1770    REM - PRINT THE MILITARY RANGE
1780  PRINT#1,"     MILITARY |";
1790    REM - USE A LOOP TO CYCLE THROUGH
1800            FOR J% = 1 TO 20
1810    REM -- SET SYM TO DEFAULT VALUE
1820                    SYM$ = "   "
1830    REM -- IF WITHIN THE LIMITS THEN ADJUST THE SYM VARIABLE
1840                    IF J% => LO%(1) AND J% <= HI%(1) THEN SYM$ = "***"
1850    REM -- PRINT THE SYM VARIABLE
1860                    PRINT#1,SYM$;
1870              NEXT J%
1880  PRINT#1,"|"
1890  PRINT#1,SPC(14);
1900  PRINT#1,"|                                                             |
1910    REM - PRINT THE ECONOMIC RANGE - SAME TECHNIQUE
1920  PRINT#1,"     ECONOMIC |";
1930            FOR J% = 1 TO 20
1940                    SYM$ = "   "
1950                    IF J% => LO%(2) AND J% <= HI%(2) THEN SYM$ = "***"
1960                    PRINT#1,SYM$;
1970              NEXT J%
1980  PRINT#1,"|"
1990  PRINT#1,SPC(14);
2000  PRINT#1,"|                                                             |
2010    REM - PRINT THE GEOPOLITICAL RANGE - SAME TECHNIQUE
2020  PRINT#1," GEOPOLITICAL |";
2030            FOR J% = 1 TO 20
2040                    SYM$ = "   "
2050                    IF J% => LO%(3) AND J% <= HI%(3) THEN SYM$ = "***"
2060                    PRINT#1,SYM$;
2070              NEXT J%
2080  PRINT#1,"|"
```

```
2090  PRINT#1,SPC(14);
2100  PRINT#1,"|                                                                |
2110    REM - PRINT THE IDEOLOGICAL RANGE - SAME TECHNIQUE
2120  PRINT#1,"  IDEOLOGICAL |";
2130            FOR J% = 1 TO 20
2140                    SYM$ = "   "
2150                    IF J% => LO%(4) AND J% <= HI%(4) THEN SYM$ = "***"
2160                    PRINT#1,SYM$;
2170             NEXT J%
2180  PRINT#1,"|"
2190  PRINT#1,SPC(14);
2200  PRINT#1,"|                                                                |
2210  PRINT#1,SPC(14);
2220  PRINT#1,"|----------------------------------------------------------------|"
2230  PRINT#1,
2240    REM ************************************************
2250    REM     VIII.   PRINT THE RELATIVE DATA
2260    REM ************************************************
2270    REM - OPEN THE TWO INPUT FILES
2280  PRINT "  - WRITING THE RELATIVE DATA"
2290  PRINT "    OPENING FILE: ";FILN4$;" FOR INPUT"
2300            OPEN "I",2,FILN4$
2310  PRINT "    OPENING FILE: ";FILN5$;" FOR INPUT"
2320            OPEN "I",3,FILN5$
2330    REM - READ THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITEMS IN EACH FILE
2340  INPUT#2,RM%
2350  INPUT#3,WM%
2360    REM - PRINT THE HEADER DATA
2370  PRINT#1,SPC(25);"RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY"
2380  PRINT#1,
2390  PRINT#1,"REGION:"
2400  PRINT#1,"        ";SPC(20);"------------ INTEREST LEVEL ---------"
2410  PRINT#1,"Country:";SPC(20);"EXPT VALUE:  DISPERSION:   MAX VALUE:"
2420    REM - SET THIS COUNTRY (CURRENT ANALYSIS) FLAG TO FALSE
2430            CFLG% = 0
2440    REM - LOOP THROUGH AND READ DATA - REGIONAL FIRST
2450            FOR I% = 1 TO RM%
2460  INPUT#2,Q$,EXV,SDV,IL$
2470    REM - SET PRINT VALUES -- SPACE, INTEREST LEVEL, AND DISPERSION
2480    REM   TO DEFAULT
2490            S$ = "   "
2500            ILEV$ = " P"
2510            ILDP$ = "HIGH"
2520    REM - COMPARE TO THIS COUNTRY IF THE CG LEVEL IS HIGHER
2530    REM   THAN THIS COUNTRY THEN PRINT AND INCREMENT
2540            IF EXV > XCG THEN 2690
2550    REM - CHECK THE FLAG FOR THIS COUNTRY
2560            IF CFLG% = 1 THEN 2690
2570    REM - SET UP TO PRINT THIS COUNTRY'S DATA, COUNTRY NAME, SPACE,
2580    REM   NEW EXPECTED VALUE, STANDARD DEVIATION, MAX INTEREST
2590    REM   INTEREST LEVEL
2600            Q$ = CNTRY$
```

```
2610            S$ = "-> "
2620            EXV = XCG
2630            SDV = STDDEV
2640            IL$ = MIL$
2650    REM - SET COUNTRY FLAG
2660            CFLG% = 1
2670    REM - PRINT SECTION, FIRST ADJUST PRINT TERMS BASED UPON THE
2680    REM   VALUES OF EXPECTED VALUE AND STD DEVIATION
2690            IF EXV > 6   THEN ILEV$ = " M"
2700            IF EXV > 13  THEN ILEV$ = " C"
2710            IF EXV > 17  THEN ILEV$ = "VC"
2720            IF SDV < 4.75 THEN ILDP$ = " MED"
2730            IF SDV < 2.35 THEN ILDP$ = " LOW"
2740    REM - PRINT THE LINE OF DATA
2750 PRINT#1,S$;Q$;TAB(29);
2760 PRINT#1,USING "##.##";EXV;
2770 PRINT#1," - ";ILEV$;SPC(8);ILDP$;SPC(12);IL$
2780    REM - IF NOT THE LAST PASS PRESS ON
2790            IF I% < RM% GOTO 2880
2800    REM - IF LAST PASS, CHECK TO SEE THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN
2810    REM   BEEN PRINTED, ELSE PRINT IT
2820            IF CFLG% = 1 THEN 2880
2830    REM -- RESET PRINT VARIABLES
2840            ILEV$ = " P"
2850            ILDP$ = "HIGH"
2860            GOTO 2600
2870    REM - LOOP BACK
2880            NEXT I%
2890    REM - DO THE WORLD RELATIVE PRIORITY - SAME TECHNIQUE
2900  PRINT#1,
2910  PRINT#1,"WORLD:"
2920  PRINT#1,"        ";SPC(20);"------------ INTEREST LEVEL ---------"
2930  PRINT#1,"Country:";SPC(20);"EXPT VALUE:  DISPERSION:   MAX VALUE:"
2940            CFLG% = 0
2950            FOR I% = 1 TO WM%
2960 INPUT#3,Q$,EXV,SDV,IL$
2970            S$ = "   "
2980            ILEV$ = " P"
2990            ILDP$ = "HIGH"
3000            IF EXV > XCG THEN 3080
3010            IF CFLG% = 1 THEN 3080
3020            Q$ = CNTRY$
3030            S$ = "-> "
3040            EXV = XCG
3050            SDV = STDDEV
3060            IL$ = MIL$
3070            CFLG% = 1
3080            IF EXV > 6   THEN ILEV$ = " M"
3090            IF EXV > 13  THEN ILEV$ = " C"
3100            IF EXV > 17  THEN ILEV$ = "VC"
3110            IF SDV < 4.75 THEN ILDP$ = " MED"
3120            IF SDV < 2.35 THEN ILDP$ = " LOW"
```

```
3130 PRINT#1,S$;Q$;TAB(29);
3140 PRINT#1,USING "##.##";EXV;
3150 PRINT#1," - ";ILEV$;SPC(8);ILDP$;SPC(12);IL$
3160            IF I% < WM% GOTO 3210
3170            IF CFLG% = 1 THEN 3210
3180            ILEV$ = " P"
3190            ILDP$ = "HIGH"
3200            GOTO 3020
3210            NEXT I%
3220    REM - PRINT A NOTE TO EXPLAIN THE -> IN THE DISPLAY
3230  PRINT#1,
3240  PRINT#1,"NOTE:"
3250  PRINT#1," '->' Indicates the country values for this analysis."
3260    REM - PRINT THE PAGE BREAK AND NEXT PAGE HEADER
3270  IF WSFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT#1,".PA"
3280  PRINT#1,SCHEM$;" ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED."
3290  PRINT#1,
3300    REM - CLOSE FILES
3310  PRINT "     CLOSING INPUT FILES"
3320            CLOSE #2
3330            CLOSE #3
3340    REM ************************************************
3350    REM      IX.     PRINT THE FACTOR SUMMARY SHEET
3360    REM ************************************************
3370  PRINT "  - WRITING THE FACTORS LIST"
3380    REM - SET STRING FOR HEADER
3390            HDR$ = "FACTORS LIST FOR: " + CNTRY$
3400    REM -- COMPUTE THE SPACES NECESSARY TO CENTER
3410            SP1% = 35 - (LEN(HDR$)/2)
3420    REM -- PRINT THE HEADER
3430  PRINT#1,SPC(SP1%);HDR$
3440  PRINT#1,
3450    REM - PRINT INTEREST LEVEL SCALE
3460  PRINT#1,"INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:"
3470  PRINT#1,
3480  PRINT#1, "      ";
3490  PRINT#1, " 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20"
3500  PRINT#1, "      ";
3510  PRINT#1, "|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|
3520    REM - PRINT SUB-ELEMENT FACTOR HEADER
3530  PRINT#1,SPC(54);"--WEIGHT---  INTEREST"
3540  PRINT#1,"SUB-ELEMENT";SPC(43);"%BA:  %TOT:  LEVEL:"
3550    REM - SET BROAD AREA AND BROAD AREA PREVIOUS VARIABLES
3560            BA% = 0
3570            BAP% = 0
3580    REM - ENTER LOOP TO PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTORS
3590            FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
3600    REM -- SET THE BROAD AREA TO A NON-DIMENSIONED VARIABLE
3610            BA% = SEBA%(I%)
3620    REM -- PRINT THE BROAD AREA IF THERE IS A CHANGE
3630  IF BA% = BAP% THEN 3710
3640  IF BA% = 1 THEN PRINT#1,"MILITARY:"
```

```
3650  IF BA% = 2 THEN PRINT#1,"ECONOMIC:"
3660  IF BA% = 3 THEN PRINT#1,"GEOPOLITICAL:"
3670  IF BA% = 4 THEN PRINT#1,"IDEOLOGICAL:"
3680    REM -- RESET THE PREVIOUS BROAD AREA
3690            BAP% = BA%
3700    REM -- PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT AND THE DATA
3710  PRINT#1,"  "SENME$(I%);TAB(53);
3720    REM - SET TEMP VARIABLE FOR PRINT - PERCENT OF BROAD AREA
3730            X = (SEWT(I%)/BAT(BA%)) * 100
3740  PRINT#1,USING "##.###%";X;
3750  PRINT#1,SPC(1);
3760    REM - SET TEMP VARIABLE FOR PRINT - PERCENT OF TOTAL
3770            X = (SEWT(I%)/BATOT) * 100
3780  PRINT#1,USING "##.###%";X;
3790  PRINT#1,SPC(4);
3800  PRINT#1,USING "##";SEINT%(I%)
3810    REM - LOOP FOR NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
3820            NEXT I%
3830    REM - PRINT PAGE BREAK AND NEXT PAGE HEADER
3840  IF WSFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT#1,".PA"
3850  PRINT#1,SCHEM$;" ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED."
3860  PRINT#1,
3870    REM ************************************************
3880    REM     X.      PRINT THE HISTOGRAM
3890    REM ************************************************
3900  PRINT "  - WRITING THE HISTOGRAM"
3910    REM - SET STRING FOR HEADER
3920            HDR$ = "HISTOGRAM FOR: " + CNTRY$
3930    REM -- COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF SPACES TO CENTER
3940            SP1% = 35 - (LEN(HDR$)/2)
3950    REM -- PRINT THE HEADER
3960  PRINT#1,SPC(SP1%);HDR$
3970  PRINT#1,
3980    REM - ENTER THE LOOP TO PRINT THIS HISTOGRAM
3990            FOR I% = 1 TO HISMAX%
4000    REM - SET NUMBER WHICH SCALES DOWN
4010                    Y = (HISMAX% + 1) - I%
4020    REM -- IF THIS IS A LARGE HISTOGRAM PRINT FILLER SPACES
4030  IF I% <= 20 THEN PRINT#1,SYM1$(I%);
4040    REM -- OR PRINT THE INDEX ON THE SIDE
4050  IF I% > 20 THEN PRINT#1,"  ";
4060    REM -- PRINT THE FREQUENCY
4070  PRINT#1,USING "##";Y;
4080  PRINT#1, " |";
4090    REM - ENTER INNER LOOP TO PRINT THE ROW OF VALUES
4100            FOR J% = 1 TO 20
4110    REM - SET SYM TO SPACES AS DEFAULT
4120            SYM$ = "   "
4130    REM - IF NO DATA SKIP OUT
4140            IF HISDAT(J%) = 0 THEN 4350
4150            IF HISDAT(J%) <= (Y - 1) THEN 4350
4160    REM - SET DEFAULT FOR FRACTIONAL VALUE
```

```
4170            SYM$ = " * "
4180    REM - TEST FOR MILITARY GREATER THAN 1 UNIT AVAILABLE TO PRINT
4190            X = HDAT(2,J%)+HDAT(3,J%)+HDAT(4,J%)
4200            IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN SYM$ = " M "
4210            IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN 4350
4220    REM - TEST FOR ECONOMIC GREATER THAN 1 UNIT AVAILABLE TO PRINT
4230            X = HDAT(3,J%)+HDAT(4,J%)
4240            IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN SYM$ = " E "
4250            IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN 4350
4260    REM - TEST FOR GEOPOLITICAL GREATER THAN 1 UNIT AVAILABLE TO
4270    REM   PRINT
4280            X = HDAT(4,J%)
4290            IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN SYM$ = " G "
4300            IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN 4350
4310    REM - TEST FOR IDEOLOGICAL GREATER THAN 1 UNIT AVAILABLE TO
4320    REM   PRINT
4330            X = HISDAT(J%)-HDAT(1,J%)-HDAT(2,J%)-HDAT(3,J%)
4340            IF X > 1 THEN SYM$ = " I "
4350            IF YCORD = Y AND XCORD = J% THEN SYM$ = " + "
4360    REM - PRINT THE SYMBOL
4370  PRINT#1, SYM$;
4380    REM -- LOOP THROUGH NEXT INTEREST LEVEL
4390            NEXT J%
4400    REM -- PRINT <cr>
4410  PRINT#1,
4420    REM - LOOP THROUGH NEXT FREQUENCY QUANTITY
4430            NEXT I%
4440    REM - PRINT THE BOTTOM REFERENCE SCALE
4450  PRINT#1, "      ";
4460  PRINT#1, "------------------------------------------------------------"
4470  PRINT#1, "      ";
4480  PRINT#1, " 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20"
4490  PRINT#1, "      ";
4500  PRINT#1, "----PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|
4510  PRINT#1,
4520  PRINT#1, "      ";
4530  PRINT#1, "                        LEVEL OF INTEREST"
4540    REM - PRINT THE SYMBOL KEY AND CG COORDINATES AND AREA WEIGHTS
4550    REM   USED FOR THIS ANALYSIS
4560  PRINT#1,
4570  PRINT#1, "SYMBOL KEY:                ";SPC(19);"AREA WEIGHTS:"
4580  PRINT#1, "  M - Military Factors     ";SPC(19);"  Military.....";
4590  PRINT#1,USING " ##.#%";BAPER(1)
4600  PRINT#1, "  E - Economic Factors     ";SPC(19);"  Economic.....";
4610  PRINT#1,USING " ##.#%";BAPER(2)
4620  PRINT#1, "  G - Geopolitical Factors ";SPC(19);"  Geopolitical.";
4630  PRINT#1,USING " ##.#%";BAPER(3)
4640  PRINT#1, "  I - Ideological Factors  ";SPC(19);"  Ideological..";
4650  PRINT#1,USING " ##.#%";BAPER(4)
4660  PRINT#1, "  * - Fractional Value Factor"
4670  PRINT#1, "  + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)"
4680    REM - PRINT THE INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY
```

```
4690  PRINT#1,
4700  PRINT#1, CNTRY$;" CG DATA";
4710  PRINT#1, TAB(38);"INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:"
4720  PRINT#1, "  CG interest level  = ";
4730  PRINT#1,USING "##.##";XCG;
4740  PRINT#1, TAB(38);"  Expected Value..... ";
4750  PRINT#1,USING "##.##";XCG
4760  PRINT#1, "  CG frequency level = ";
4770  PRINT#1,USING "##.##";YCG;
4780  PRINT#1, TAB(38);"  Standard Deviation... ";
4790  PRINT#1,USING "##.##";STDDEV
4800  PRINT#1, TAB(38);"  Maximum Value..... ";
4810  PRINT#1,USING "##";SEMAX%
4820    REM ************************************************
4830    REM      XI.      CLOSE THE OUTPUT FILE
4840    REM ************************************************
4850  PRINT "CLOSING OUTPUT FILE"
4860            CLOSE #1
4870    REM ************************************************
4880    REM      XII.     CHAIN AND END
4890    REM ************************************************
4900    REM SET UP FILE NAME
4910 PRINT "LOADING MAIN MENU"
4920            MENU$ = DP$ + "NATINTO"
4930    REM CHAIN TO MAIN MENU
4940            CHAIN MENU$
4950    REM END
4960            END
```

TAB C-15

FILES: NAMRCA.DAT and WORLD.DAT

The files NAMRCA.DAT and WORLD.DAT are prepared similar to FACTORS.LST and VARBLES.LST--that is through the use of an ASCII only editor. These files first contain the number of previous analysis to be compared with the current analysis. They then contain one line for each previous analysis. On this line is an analysis description or name, the CG value term (expected value), the standard deviation of interest levels, and the maximum interest level assigned in the previous analysis. These entries must be in increasing order--based upon expected value--for the display to be properly formatted during output. The previous analysis may be other countries in the region/world, or they may be different analysis done at different times, or different analysis done by different agencies. In the sample files shown below, different countries were used for the regional and world comparison. The outputs in Appendix D contain additional examples of how the comparison section can be used.

File NAMRCA.DAT:

```
02
CANADA          5-88, 11.88, 4.57, VC
MEXICO          5-88, 10.19, 4.96, VC
```

File WORLD.DAT:

```
11
CANADA          5-88, 11.88, 4.57, VC
MEXICO          5-88, 10.19, 4.96, VC
SOVIET UNION    5-88,  9.68, 4.69, VC
JAPAN           5-88,  9.40, 3.15, VC
W. GERMANY      5-88,  9.25, 3.95, VC
NICARAGUA       5-88,  7.81, 4.77, M
ISRAEL          5-88,  7.11, 4.88, C
SOUTH AFRICA    5-88,  6.17, 2.56, M
SAUDI ARABIA    5-88,  6.12, 4.28, C
AUSTRIA         5-88,  5.69, 2.26, M
LAOS            5-88,  3.87, 1.34, P
```

APPENDIX D

CASE STUDIES

> "The concept of the national interest is used in both political analysis and political action... While analysts have discovered that the value-laden character of the concept makes it difficult to employ as a tool of rigorous investigation, actors have found that this very same characteristic renders the concept useful both as a way of thinking about their goals and as a means of mobilizing support for them."(64)
>
> James N. Rosenau

Overview:

To demonstrate the output generated by the decision aid discussed in Chapter V, eleven (11) case studies were run using the computer programs contained in Appendix C. These were done as a demonstration of the concept, not as detailed studies of the real US national interests towards the individual countries. The latter would have required a more definitive definition of the sub-elements, access to classified sources of intelligence, and judgements by subject matter experts. Primary sources of information used for the analysis were; The Military Balance, published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, Statistical Abstract, published by the US Department of Commerce, International Direct Investment, Global Trends and the U.S. Role, published by the US Department of Commerce, Treaties in Force, published by the US Department of State, Strategic Materials: Technologies to Reduce U.S. Import Vulnerability., published by the Office of Technology Assessment, and Direction of Trade Statistics, published by the

International Monetary Fund. Author estimates were used for the number of terrorist events, economic trade agreements in negotiation, multi-national corporation ties--which were assumed to be related to the amount of direct US investment--and number of trade union ties. The case studies follow in Tabs D-1 through D-11. The secondary interest level rational has been deleted for selected countries to conserve space, however, the information is contained in the "Factors List".

Lessons Learned:

The static analysis scheme was used for all the case studies. The generic interest levels (non-country specific) had been developed prior to running these case studies, and after reviewing the results, the generic interest levels required adjustment. Thus the definition of non-country specific interest levels required several iterations for the "system" to be adequately trained to reflect the decision makers interest level assessment. Once trained, the results were consistent. This process of forcing the decision maker to re-evaluate interest levels, especially knowing they will be applied to other countries of similar characteristics is beneficial, as it forces an assessment of real priorities and interest levels. It also makes for a consistency--hence logic and credibility--in the development of the national interest determination.

TAB D-1

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR AUSTRIA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

****
*
* AUSTRIA *
*
* IS OF: *
*
* MAJOR *
*
* INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES *
*
****

AUSTRIA IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges
- Military Technological Capability

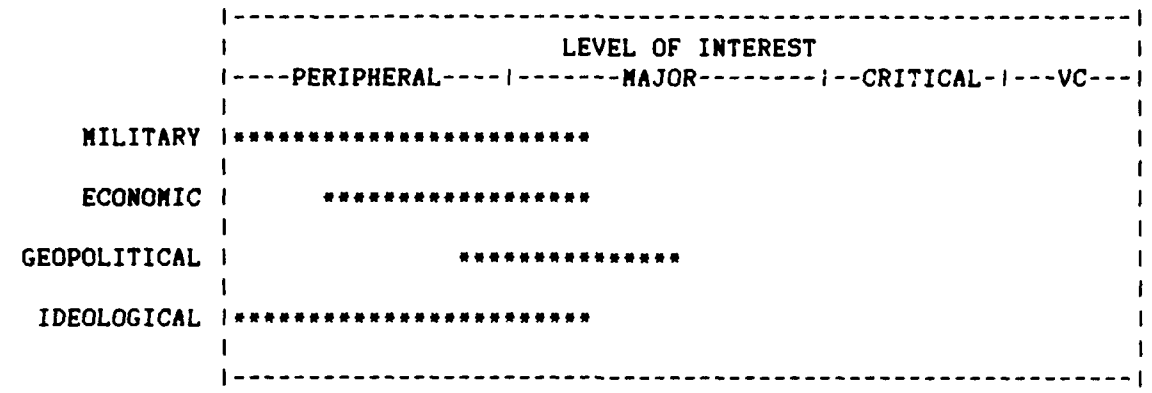
ECONOMIC:
- Trade Agreements in Being
- Trade Agreements Pending
- Multi-National Corporation Ties

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Internal Government Ideology
- Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: AUSTRIA



RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
SOVIET UNION	5-88	9.68 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
-> AUSTRIA		5.79 - P	LOW	M

WORLD:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
CANADA	5-88	11.88 - M	MED	VC
MEXICO	5-88	10.19 - M	HIGH	VC
SOVIET UNION	5-88	9.68 - M	MED	VC
JAPAN	5-88	9.40 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
NICARAGUA	5-88	7.81 - M	HIGH	M
ISRAEL	5-88	7.11 - M	HIGH	C
SOUTH AFRICA	5-88	6.17 - M	MED	M
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C
-> AUSTRIA		5.79 - P	LOW	M
LAOS	5-88	3.87 - P	LOW	P

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: AUSTRIA

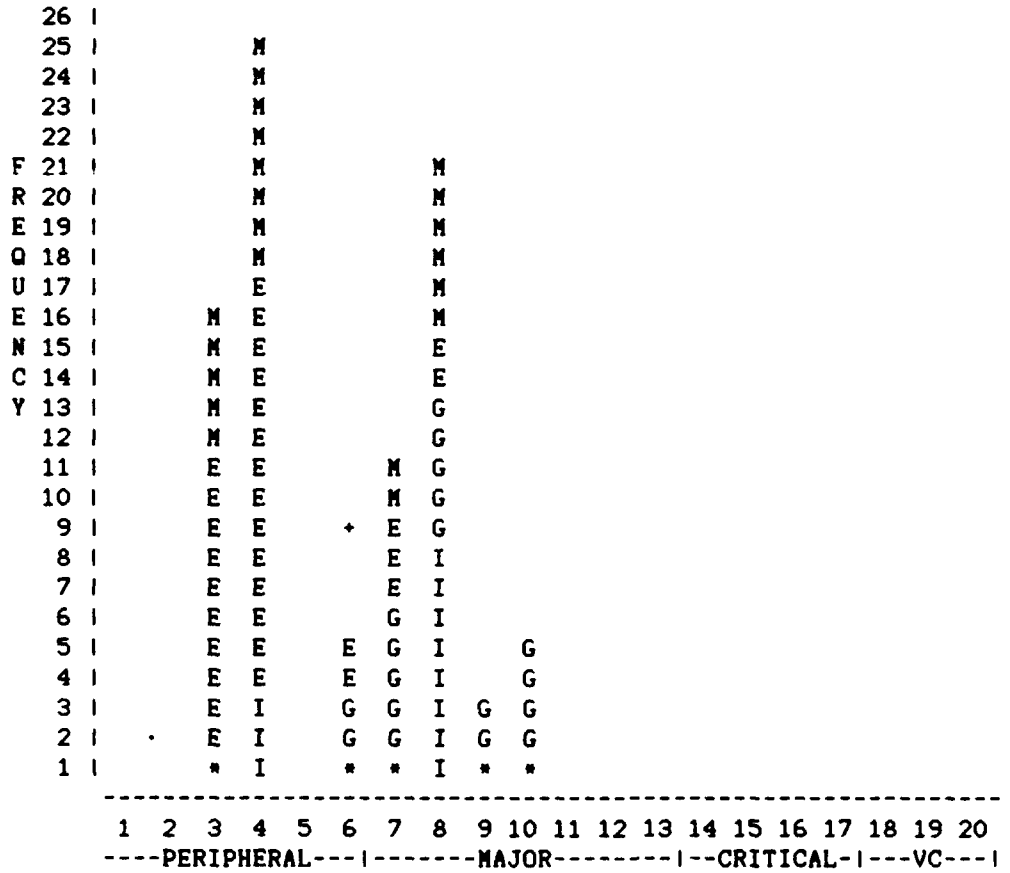
INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	3
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	3
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	0
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	0
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	0
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	4
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	8
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	4
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	8
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82%	7
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	0
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	4
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	3
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	4
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	3
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	4
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	4
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	8
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	7
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	6
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	3
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	7
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	4
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	10
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	8
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	7
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	9
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	7
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	6
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	8
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	8
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	0
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	4
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	8
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	0

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: AUSTRIA



LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

AUSTRIA CG DATA
- CG interest level = 5.79
- CG frequency level = 8.46

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 5.79
- Standard Deviation... 2.27
- Maximum Value..... 10

TAB D-2

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR CANADA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

CANADA

IS OF:

VERY CRITICAL

INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

CANADA IS OF VERY CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

CANADA IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection

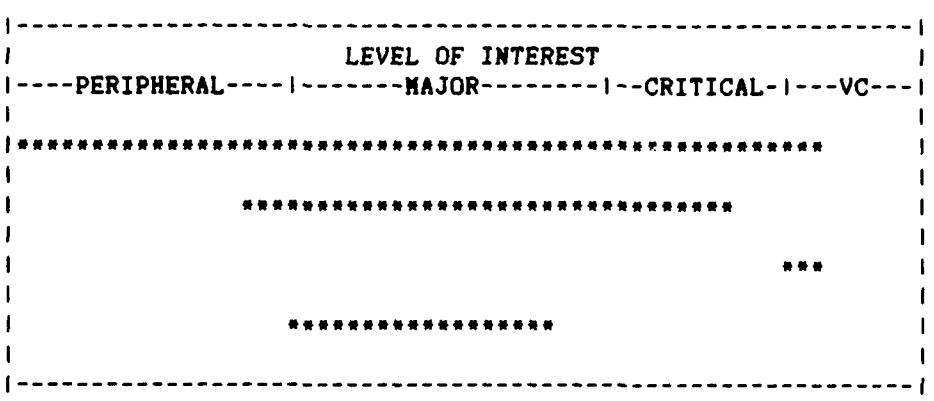
ECONOMIC:
- Current Exports from the US
- Future Export Potential
- Current Imports to the US
- Future Import Potential

GEOPOLITICAL:
- none -

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: CANADA



RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
-> CANADA		12.10 - M	HIGH	VC
MEXICO	5-88	10.19 - M	HIGH	VC

WORLD:

Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
-> CANADA		12.10 - M	HIGH	VC
MEXICO	5-88	10.19 - M	HIGH	VC
SOVIET UNION	5-88	9.68 - M	MED	VC
JAPAN	5-88	9.40 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
NICARAGUA	5-88	7.81 - M	HIGH	M
ISRAEL	5-88	7.11 - M	HIGH	C
SOUTH AFRICA	5-88	6.17 - M	MED	M
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C
AUSTRIA	5-88	5.69 - P	LOW	M
LAOS	5-88	3.87 - P	LOW	P

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: CANADA

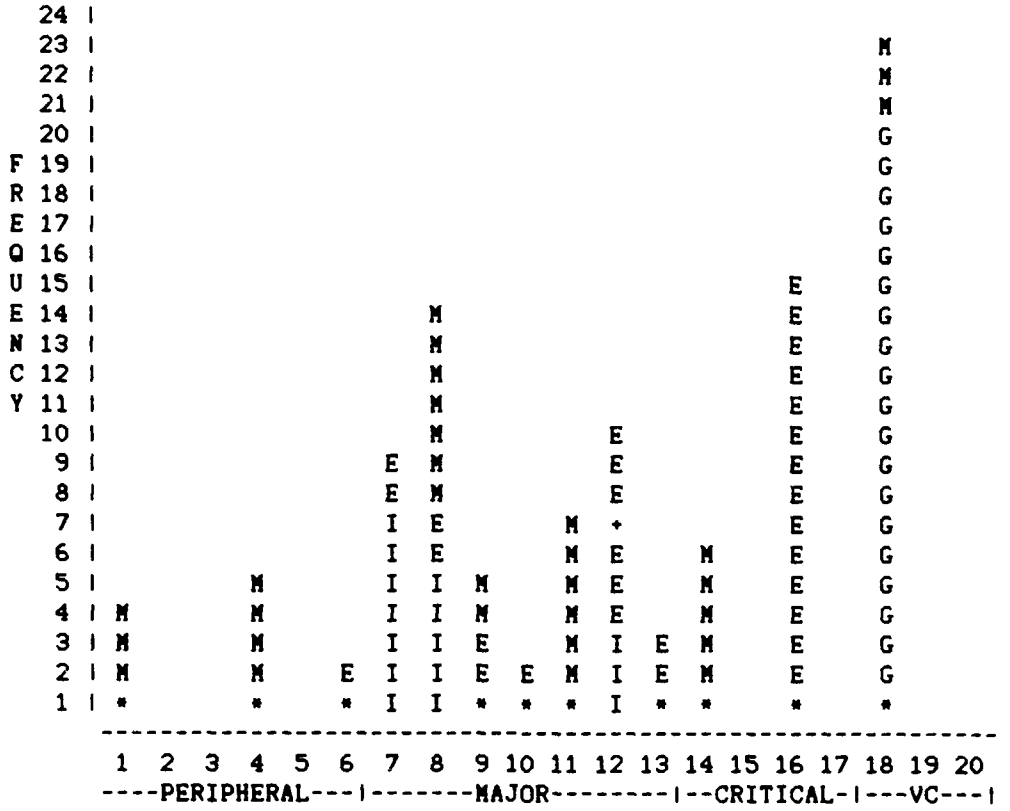
INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	9
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	8
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	1
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	0
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	14
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	4
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	18
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	8
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	11
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82%	8
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	11
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	16
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	16
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	16
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	16
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	12
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	6
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	9
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	8
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	7
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	13
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	10
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	12
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	18
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	18
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	18
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	18
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	18
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	18
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	18
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	8
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	7
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	7
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	12
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	7

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: CANADA



SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

CANADA CG DATA
- CG interest level = 12.10
- CG frequency level = 6.06

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 12.10
- Standard Deviation... 4.85
- Maximum Value..... 18

TAB D-3

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR GERMANY

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

WEST GERMANY

IS OF:

VERY CRITICAL

INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

WEST GERMANY IS OF VERY CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- none -

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

WEST GERMANY IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Regional Conventional Power Projection

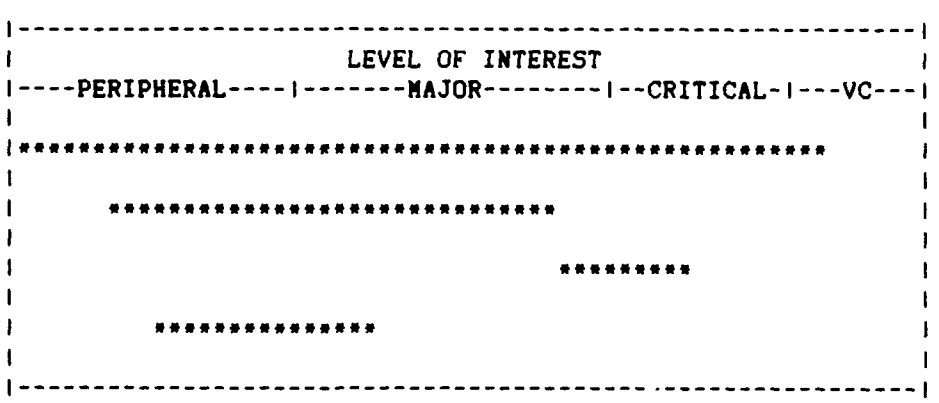
ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: WEST GERMANY



RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
SOVIET UNION	5-88	9.68 - M	MED	VC
-> WEST GERMANY		9.42 - M	MED	VC
AUSTRIA	5-88	5.69 - P	LOW	M

WORLD:

Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
CANADA	5-88	11.88 - M	MED	VC
MEXICO	5-88	10.19 - M	HIGH	VC
SOVIET UNION	5-88	9.68 - M	MED	VC
-> WEST GERMANY		9.42 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
NICARAGUA	5-88	7.81 - M	HIGH	M
ISRAEL	5-88	7.11 - M	HIGH	C
SOUTH AFRICA	5-88	6.17 - M	MED	M
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C
AUSTRIA	5-88	5.69 - P	LOW	M
LAOS	5-88	3.87 - P	LOW	P

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: WEST GERMANY

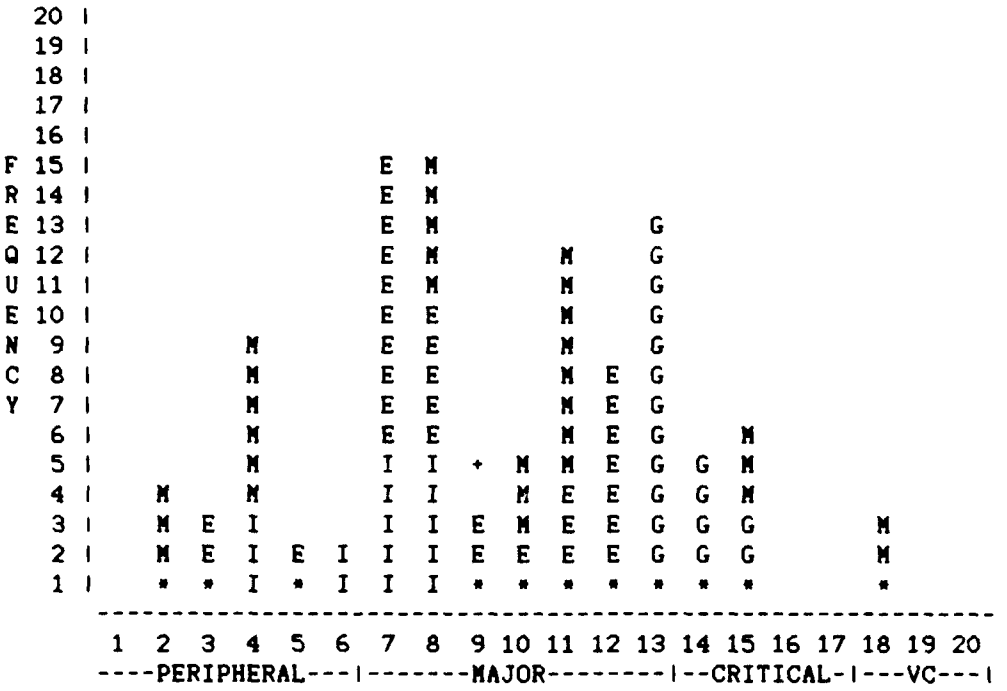
INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	4
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	15
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	2
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	0
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	11
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	4
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	18
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	8
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	10
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82%	8
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	11
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	8
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	7
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	11
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	12
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	7
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	5
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	9
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	8
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	7
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	3
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	10
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	12
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	13
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	13
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	14
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	13
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	15
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	14
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	13
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	8
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	7
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	4
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	7
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	6

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: WEST GERMANY



SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

WEST GERMANY CG DATA
- CG interest level = 9.42
- CG frequency level = 4.80

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 9.42
- Standard Deviation... 3.80
- Maximum Value..... 18

TAB D-4

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR ISRAEL

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

ISRAEL

IS OF:

CRITICAL

INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

ISRAEL IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

ISRAEL IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Regional Conventional Power Projection
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection
- Potential Future Military Power Projection
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges
- Military Technological Capability

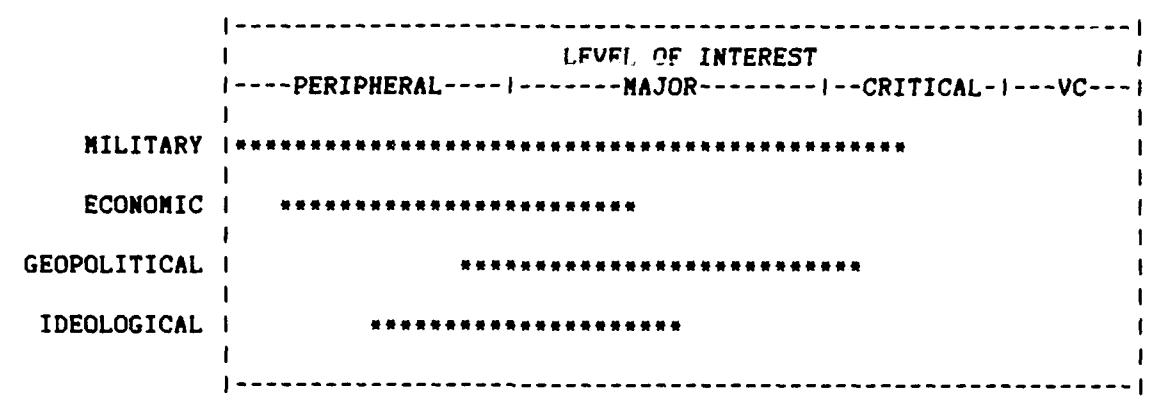
ECONOMIC:
- Trade Agreements in Being
- Trade Agreements Pending
- Multi-National Corporation Ties

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Internal Government Ideology
- Cultural Ties with the US
- Religious Ties with the US

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: ISRAEL



RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
-> ISRAEL		7.21 - M	MED	C
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C

WORLD:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
CANADA	5-88	11.88 - M	MED	VC
MEXICO	5-88	10.19 - M	HIGH	VC
SOVIET UNION	5-88	9.68 - M	MED	VC
JAPAN	5-88	9.40 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
NICARAGUA	5-88	7.81 - M	HIGH	M
-> ISRAEL		7.21 - M	MED	C
SOUTH AFRICA	5-88	6.17 - M	MED	M
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C
AUSTRIA	5-88	5.69 - P	LOW	M
LAOS	5-88	3.87 - P	LOW	P

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: ISRAEL

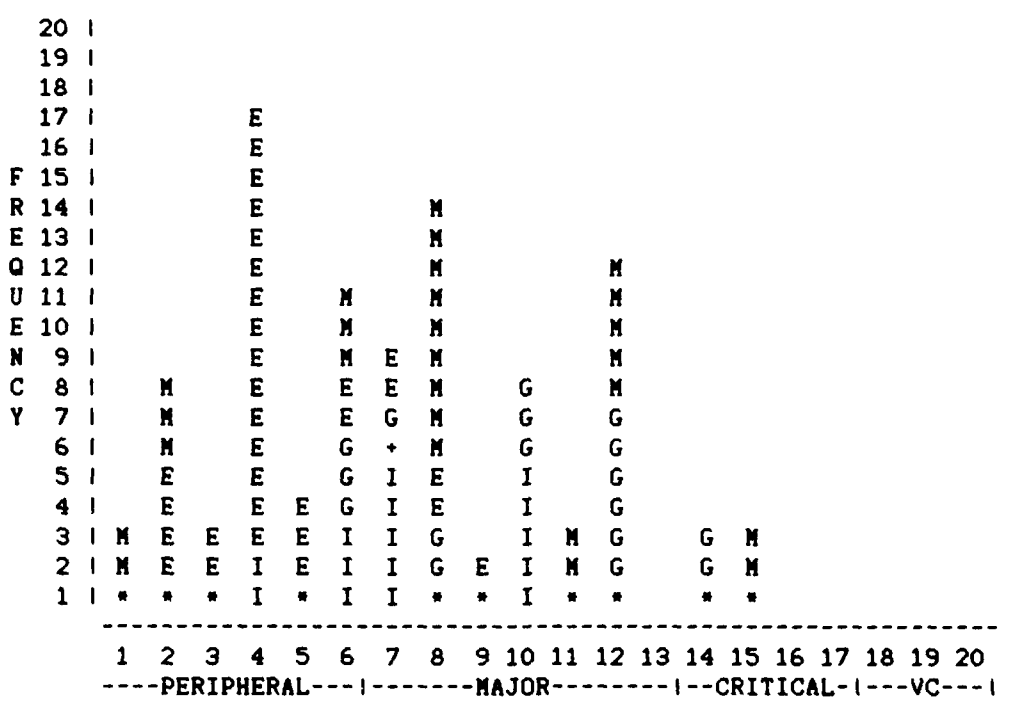
INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	1
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	11
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	0
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	2
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	12
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	8
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	15
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	6
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	8
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82%	8
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	0
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	4
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	2
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	4
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	5
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	4
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	4
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	8
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	7
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	6
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	3
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	9
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	4
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	12
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	6
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	7
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	10
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	14
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	8
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	12
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	7
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	10
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	10
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	6
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	4

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: ISRAEL



SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

ISRAEL CG DATA
- CG interest level = 7.21
- CG frequency level = 5.04

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 7.21
- Standard Deviation... 3.56
- Maximum Value..... 15

TAB D-5

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR JAPAN

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

JAPAN

IS OF:

CRITICAL

INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

JAPAN IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Regional Conventional Power Projection
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- Current Imports to the US
- Future Import Potential

GEOPOLITICAL:
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

JAPAN IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection
- LOC Power Projection Capability
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges
- Military Technological Capability
- Critical Defense Materials

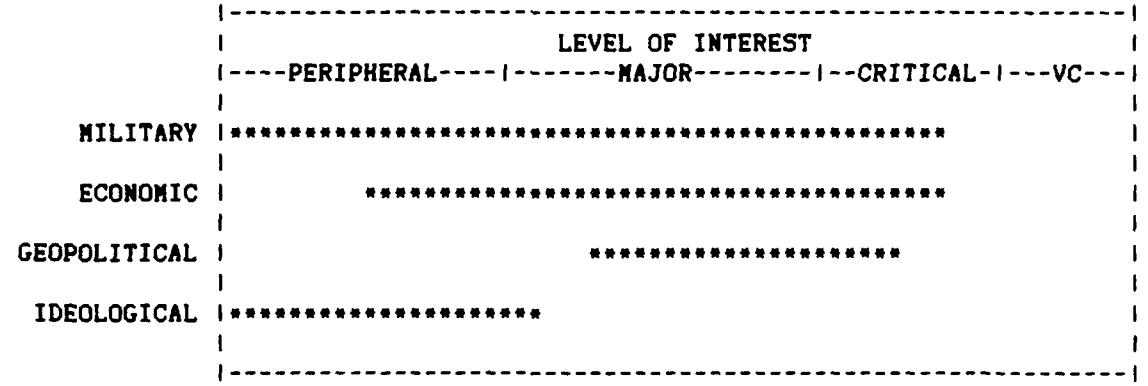
ECONOMIC:
- Current Exports from the US
- Future Export Potential
- Trade Agreements in Being
- Trade Agreements Pending
- Economic Coalitions
- Environmental Influence on the US
- Multi-National Corporation Ties
- International Monetary System Influence

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Cultural Ties with the US

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: JAPAN



RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
-> JAPAN		9.71 - M	MED	C
JAPAN	5-87	9.25 - M	MED	VC
JAPAN	5-86	8.90 - M	MED	VC

WORLD:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
CANADA	5-88	11.88 - M	MED	VC
MEXICO	5-88	10.19 - M	HIGH	VC
-> JAPAN		9.71 - M	MED	C
JAPAN	5-88	9.40 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
NICARAGUA	5-88	7.81 - M	HIGH	M
ISRAEL	5-88	7.11 - M	HIGH	C
SOUTH AFRICA	5-88	6.17 - M	MED	M
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C
AUSTRIA	5-88	5.69 - P	LOW	M
LAOS	5-88	3.87 - P	LOW	P

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: JAPAN

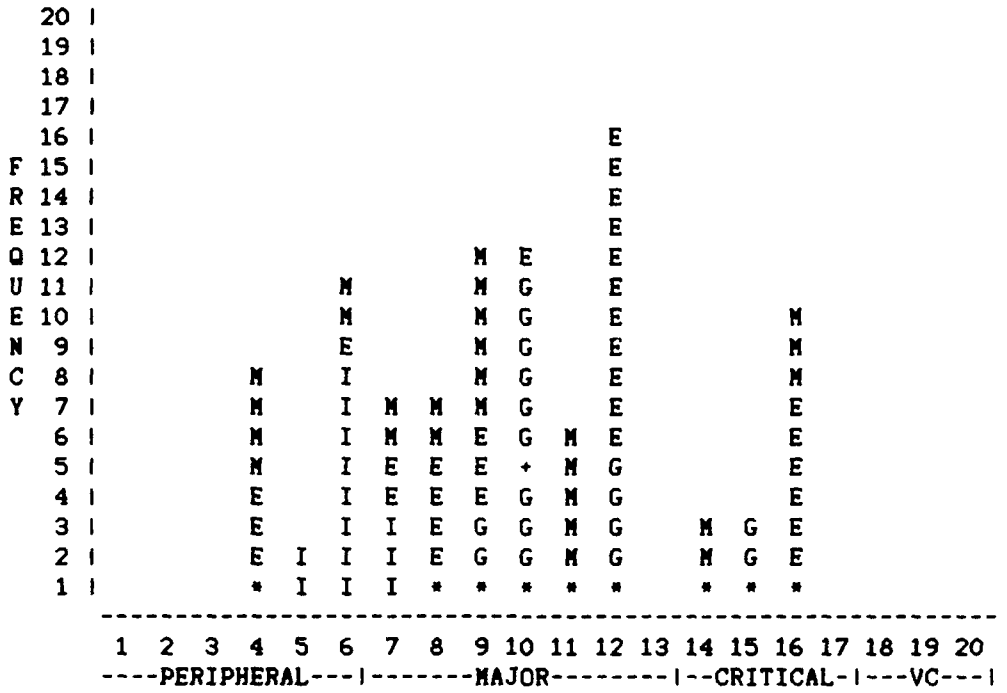
INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	6
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	14
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	0
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	0
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	11
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	4
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	16
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	7
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	9
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82%	8
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	9
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	12
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	12
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	16
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	16
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	4
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	6
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	9
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	8
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	7
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	8
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	10
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	12
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	12
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	9
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	10
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	10
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	15
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	10
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	10
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	6
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	7
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	0
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	6
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	5

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: JAPAN



SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 29.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

JAPAN CG DATA
- CG interest level = 9.71
- CG frequency level = 4.92

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 9.71
- Standard Deviation... 3.47
- Maximum Value..... 16

TAB D-6

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR LAOS

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

****
*
* LAOS
*
* IS OF:
*
* PERIPHERAL
*
* INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES
*
****

LAOS IS OF PERIPHERAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Internal Conventional Power Projection
- Regional Conventional Power Projection
- Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection
- Potential Future Military Power Projection
- Military Coalitions
- LOC Power Projection Capability

ECONOMIC:
- Current Exports from the US
- Future Export Potential
- Current Imports to the US
- Future Import Potential
- US Dollars Invested
- Country Dollars Invested in the US
- Economic Coalitions
- Environmental Influence on the US
- Multi-National Corporation Ties

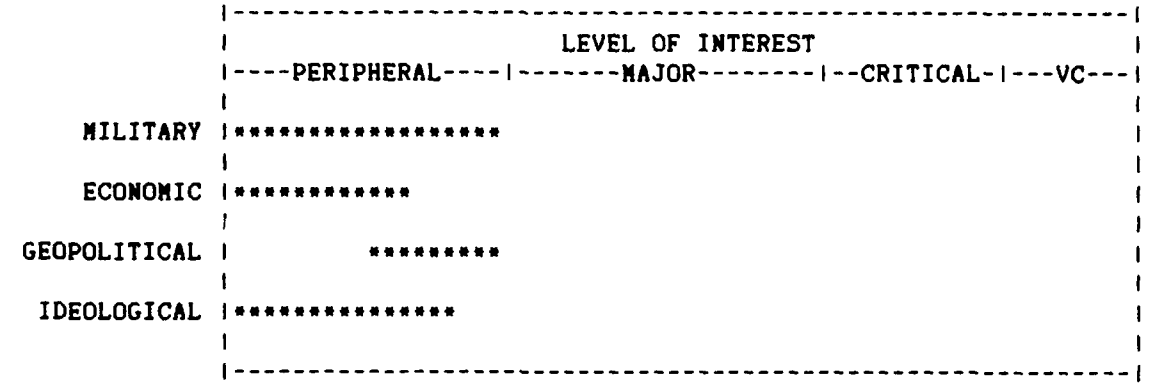
LAOS IS OF PERIPHERAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF: (continued)

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Internal Government Ideology
- Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: LAOS



RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
-> LAOS		3.99 - P	LOW	P
LAOS	STATE	3.70 - P	LOW	P
LAOS	DOD	3.60 - P	LOW	P

WORLD:

Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
CANADA	5-88	11.88 - M	MED	VC
MEXICO	5-88	10.19 - M	HIGH	VC
SOVIET UNION	5-88	9.68 - M	MED	VC
JAPAN	5-88	9.40 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
NICARAGUA	5-88	7.81 - M	HIGH	M
ISRAEL	5-88	7.11 - M	HIGH	C
SOUTH AFRICA	5-88	6.17 - M	MED	M
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C
AUSTRIA	5-88	5.69 - P	LOW	M
-> LAOS		3.99 - P	LOW	P

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: LAOS

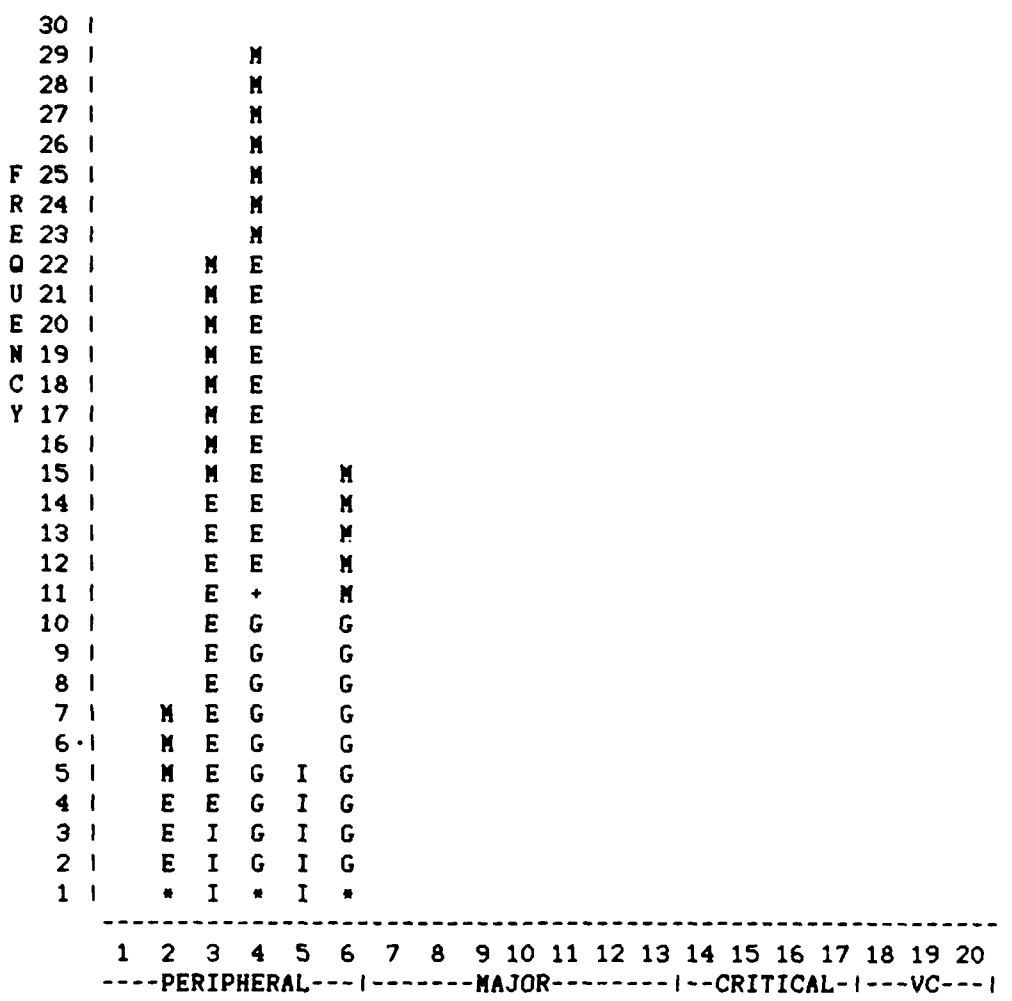
INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	4
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	3
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	0
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	2
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	6
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	4
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	3
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	3
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	0
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82%	0
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	0
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	4
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	3
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	4
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	3
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	4
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	4
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	0
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	0
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	2
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	3
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	2
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	0
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	6
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	6
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	4
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	4
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	6
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	4
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	4
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	5
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	0
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	0
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	3
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	0

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: LAOS



SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

LAOS CG DATA
- CG interest level = 3.99
- CG frequency level = 10.08

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 3.99
- Standard Deviation... 1.23
- Maximum Value..... 6

TAB D-7

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR MEXICO

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

****
*
* MEXICO
*
* IS OF:
*
* VERY CRITICAL
*
* INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES
*
****

MEXICO IS OF VERY CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- none -

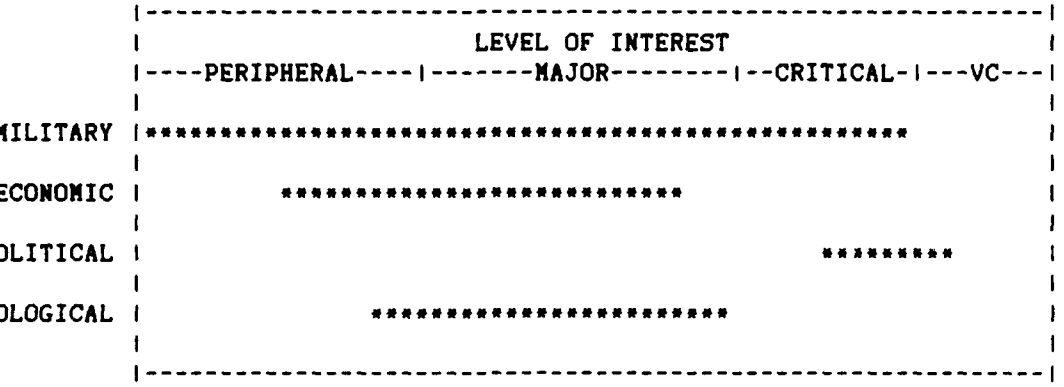
ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: MEXICO



RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
CANADA	5-88	11.88 - M	MED	VC
-> MEXICO		10.54 - M	MED	VC

WORLD:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
CANADA	5-88	11.88 - M	MED	VC
-> MEXICO		10.54 - M	MED	VC
SOVIET UNION	5-88	9.68 - M	MED	VC
JAPAN	5-88	9.40 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
NICARAGUA	5-88	7.81 - M	HIGH	M
ISRAE	5-88	7.11 - M	HIGH	C
SOUTH AFRICA	5-88	6.17 - M	MED	M
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C
AUSTRIA	5-88	5.69 - P	LOW	M
LAOS	5-88	3.87 - P	LOW	P

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: MEXICO

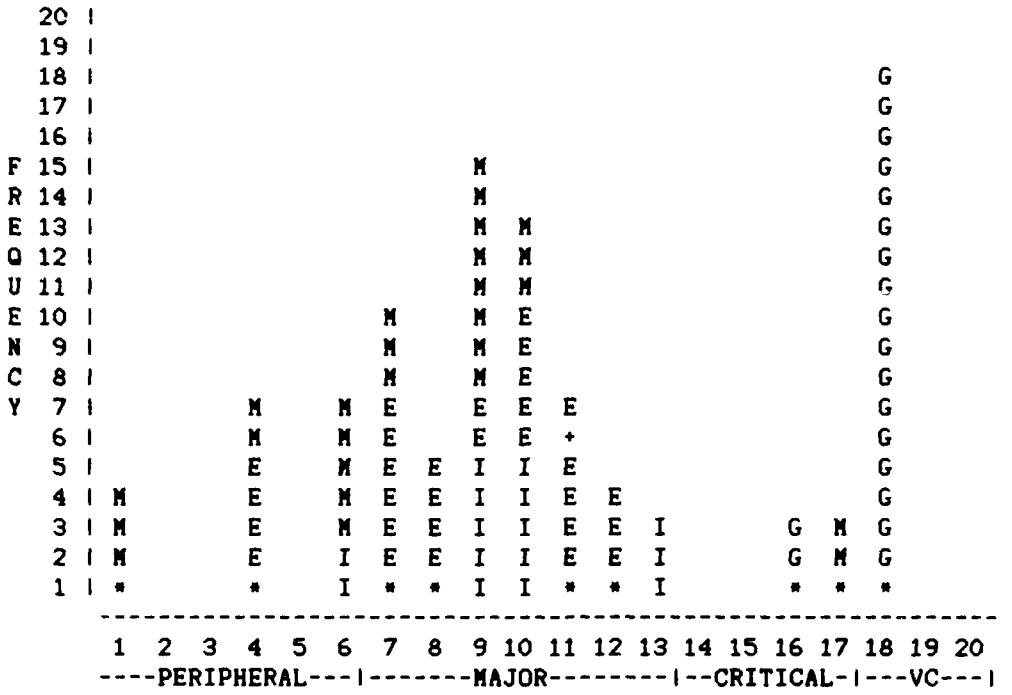
INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	9
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	10
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	1
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	0
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	0
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	6
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	17
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	7
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	9
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82%	4
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	9
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	10
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	7
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	11
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	11
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	4
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	4
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	9
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	8
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	7
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	8
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	10
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	12
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	18
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	16
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	18
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	18
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	18
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	18
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	18
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	9
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	10
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	10
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	13
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	6

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: MEXICO



LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

MEXICO CG DATA
- CG interest level = 10.54
- CG frequency level = 5.06

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 10.54
- Standard Deviation... 4.74
- Maximum Value..... 18

TAB D-8

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR NICARAGUA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

****
*
* NICARAGUA *
*
* IS OF: *
*
* CRITICAL *
*
* INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES *
*
****

NICARAGUA IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

NICARAGUA IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection

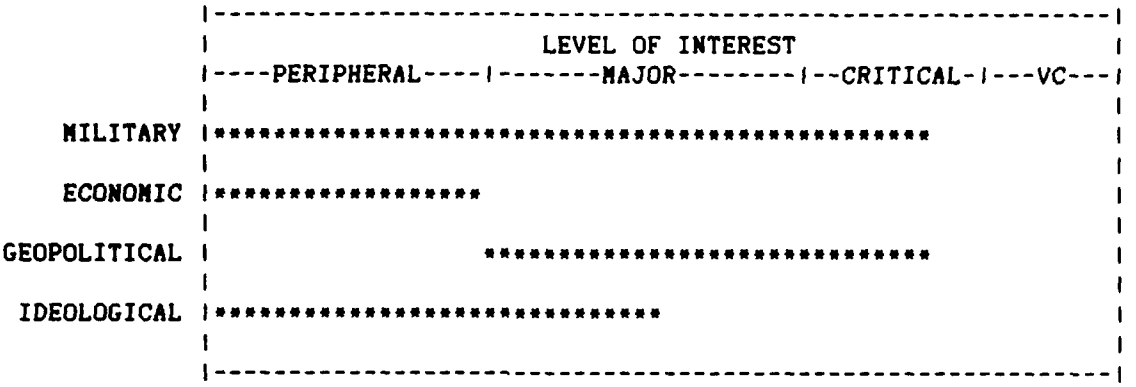
ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Internal Government Ideology
- Religious Ties with the US
- Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: NICARAGUA



RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
NICARAGUA	STATE	7.81 - M	HIGH	C
-> NICARAGUA		7.24 - M	HIGH	C
NICARAGUA	DOD	6.55 - M	HIGH	M

WORLD:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
CANADA	5-88	11.88 - M	MED	VC
MEXICO	5-88	10.19 - M	HIGH	VC
SOVIET UNION	5-88	9.68 - M	MED	VC
JAPAN	5-88	9.40 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
NICARAGUA	5-88	7.81 - M	HIGH	M
-> NICARAGUA		7.24 - M	HIGH	C
SOUTH AFRICA	5-88	6.17 - M	MED	M
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C
AUSTRIA	5-88	5.69 - P	LOW	M
LAOS	5-88	3.87 - P	LOW	P

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: NICARAGUA

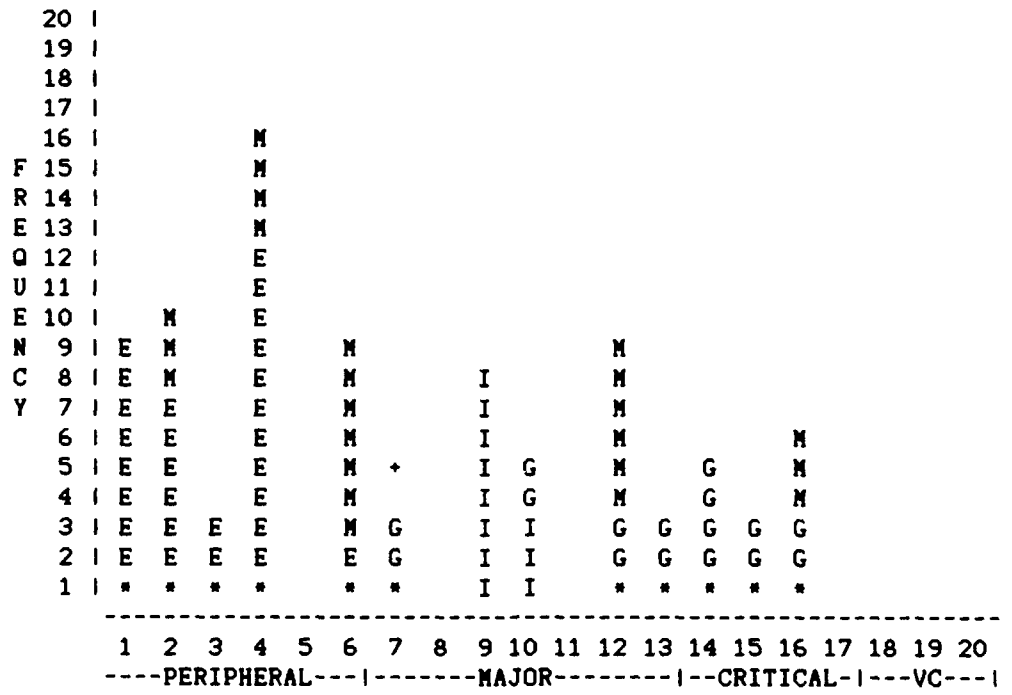
INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	6
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	6
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	0
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	2
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	12
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	4
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	16
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	6
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	0
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82	0
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	0
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	4
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	1
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	4
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	1
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	4
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	4
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	2
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	6
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	2
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	3
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	2
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	0
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	14
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	13
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	7
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	12
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	16
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	10
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	15
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	9
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	0
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	10
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	9
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	0

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: NICARAGUA



SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

NICARAGUA CG DATA
- CG interest level = 7.24
- CG frequency level = 4.20

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 7.24
- Standard Deviation... 4.82
- Maximum Value..... 16

TAB D-9

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

****
*
* SOUTH AFRICA *
*
* IS OF: *
*
* CRITICAL *
*
* INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES *
*
****

SOUTH AFRICA IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Critical Defense Materials

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- none -

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

SOUTH AFRICA IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection
- Potential Future Military Power Projection
- Military Technological Capability

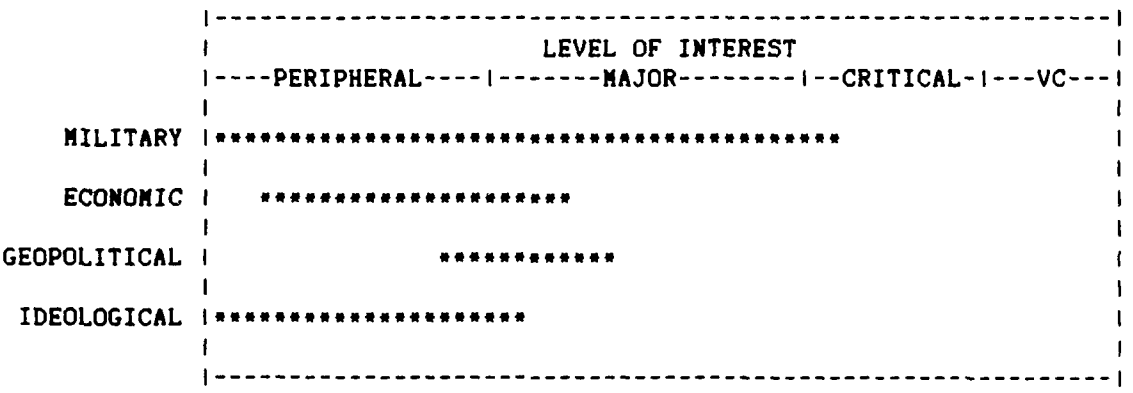
ECONOMIC:
- Trade Agreements in Being
- Trade Agreements Pending
- Economic Coalitions
- International Monetary System Influence

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Cultural Ties with the US

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: SOUTH AFRICA



RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
SOUTH AFRICA	DOD	6.85 - M	MED	C
SOUTH AFRICA	CIA	6.06 - M	LOW	M
-> SOUTH AFRICA		6.05 - M	MED	C

WORLD:

Country:		EXPT VALUE:	INTEREST LEVEL DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
CANADA	5-88	11.88 - M	MED	VC
MEXICO	5-88	10.19 - M	HIGH	VC
SOVIET UNION	5-88	9.68 - M	MED	VC
JAPAN	5-88	9.40 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
NICARAGUA	5-88	7.81 - M	HIGH	M
ISRAEL	5-88	7.11 - M	HIGH	C
SOUTH AFRICA	5-88	6.17 - M	MED	M
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C
-> SOUTH AFRICA		6.05 - M	MED	C
LAOS	5-88	3.87 - P	LOW	P

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: SOUTH AFRICA

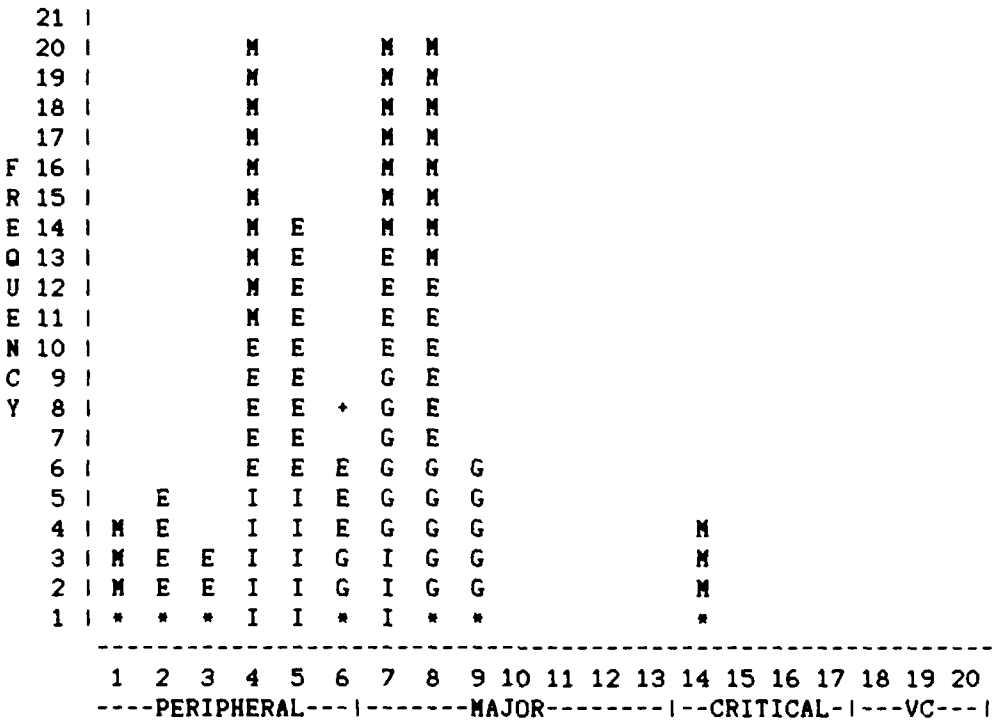
INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	4
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	4
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	1
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	8
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	7
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	8
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	4
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	4
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	0
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82%	7
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	14
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	5
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	2
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	6
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	5
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	4
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	4
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	8
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	7
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	7
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	3
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	5
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	8
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	7
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	8
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	6
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	8
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	9
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	7
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	9
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	5
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	7
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	4
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	4
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	0

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: SOUTH AFRICA



LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

SOUTH AFRICA CG DATA
- CG interest level = 6.05
- CG frequency level = 7.38

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 6.05
- Standard Deviation... 2.51
- Maximum Value..... 14

TAB D-10

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR SAUDI ARABIA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

SAUDI ARABIA

IS OF:

CRITICAL

INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

SAUDI ARABIA IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

SAUDI ARABIA IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges

ECONOMIC:
- Trade AgreementNTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges

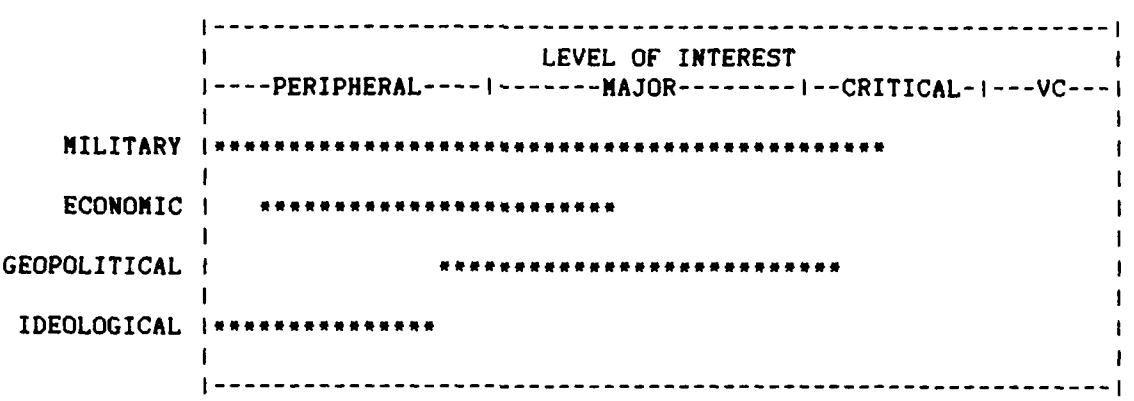
ECONOMIC:
- Trade Agreements in Being
- Trade Agreements Pending
- Economic Coalitions
- Multi-National Corporation Ties
- International Monetary System Influence

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: SAUDI ARABIA



RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
ISRAEL	5-88	7.11 - M	HIGH	C
-> SAUDI ARABIA		6.23 - M	MED	C

WORLD:

Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
CANADA	5-88	11.88 - M	MED	VC
MEXICO	5-88	10.19 - M	HIGH	VC
SOVIET UNION	5-88	9.68 - M	MED	VC
JAPAN	5-88	9.40 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
NICARAGUA	5-88	7.81 - M	HIGH	M
ISRAEL	5-88	7.11 - M	HIGH	C
-> SAUDI ARABIA		6.23 - M	MED	C
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C
AUSTRIA	5-88	5.69 - P	LOW	M
LAOS	5-88	3.87 - P	LOW	P

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: SAUDI ARABIA

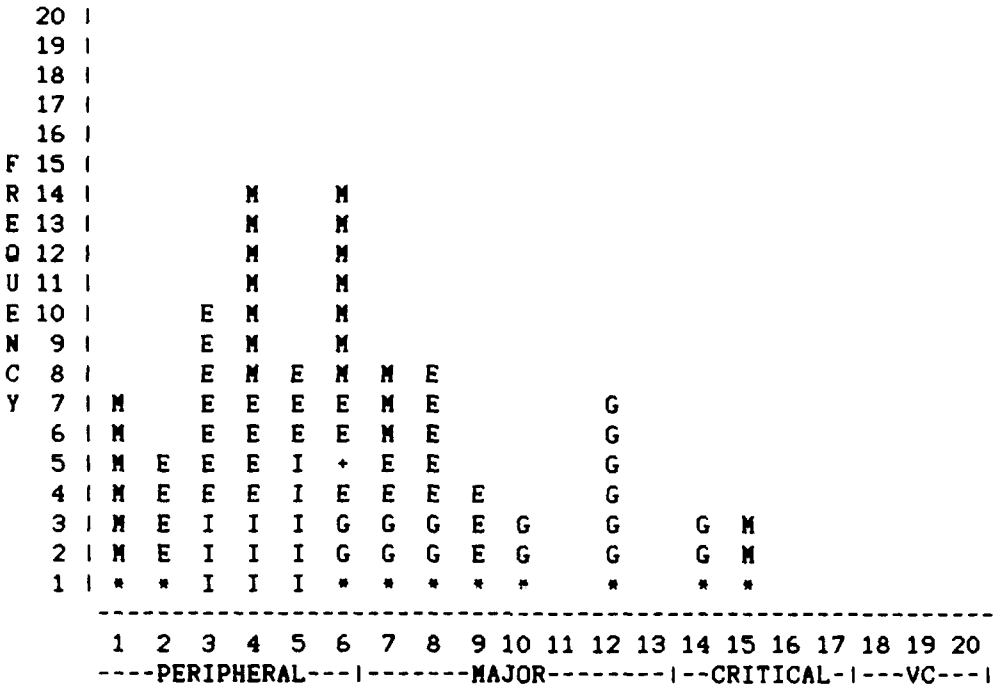
INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	4
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	4
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	1
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	1
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	0
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	6
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	15
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	6
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	7
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82%	4
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	0
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	5
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	2
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	6
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	3
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	4
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	4
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	9
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	8
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	7
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	3
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	9
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	8
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	12
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	6
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	7
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	10
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	14
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	8
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	12
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	5
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	4
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	0
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	3
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	0

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: SAUDI ARABIA



LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

SAUDI ARABIA CG DATA
- CG interest level = 6.23
- CG frequency level = 4.29

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 6.23
- Standard Deviation... 3.55
- Maximum Value..... 15

TAB D-11

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR THE SOVIET UNION

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

****
*
* SOVIET UNION *
*
* IS OF: *
*
* VERY CRITICAL *
*
* INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES *
*
****

SOVIET UNION IS OF VERY CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- none -

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

SOVIET UNION IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Regional Conventional Power Projection
- Global Conventional Power Projection
- Military Coalitions

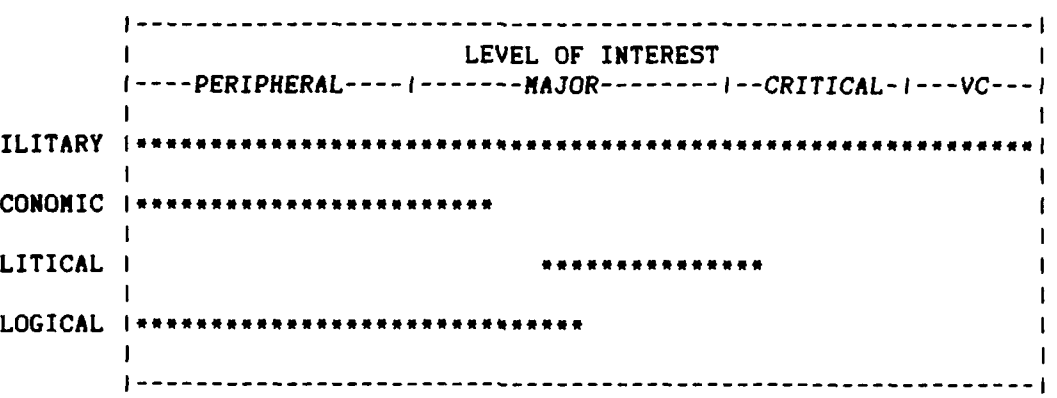
ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: SOVIET UNION



RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
-> SOVIET UNION		9.71 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
AUSTRIA	5-88	5.69 - P	LOW	M

WORLD:

Country:		INTEREST LEVEL EXPT VALUE:	DISPERSION:	MAX VALUE:
CANADA	5-88	11.88 - M	MED	VC
MEXICO	5-88	10.19 - M	HIGH	VC
-> SOVIET UNION		9.71 - M	MED	VC
JAPAN	5-88	9.40 - M	MED	VC
W. GERMANY	5-88	9.25 - M	MED	VC
NICARAGUA	5-88	7.81 - M	HIGH	M
ISRAEL	5-88	7.11 - M	HIGH	C
SOUTH AFRICA	5-88	6.17 - M	MED	M
SAUDI ARABIA	5-88	6.12 - M	MED	C
AUSTRIA	5-88	5.69 - P	LOW	M
LAOS	5-88	3.87 - P	LOW	P

NOTE:
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: SOVIET UNION

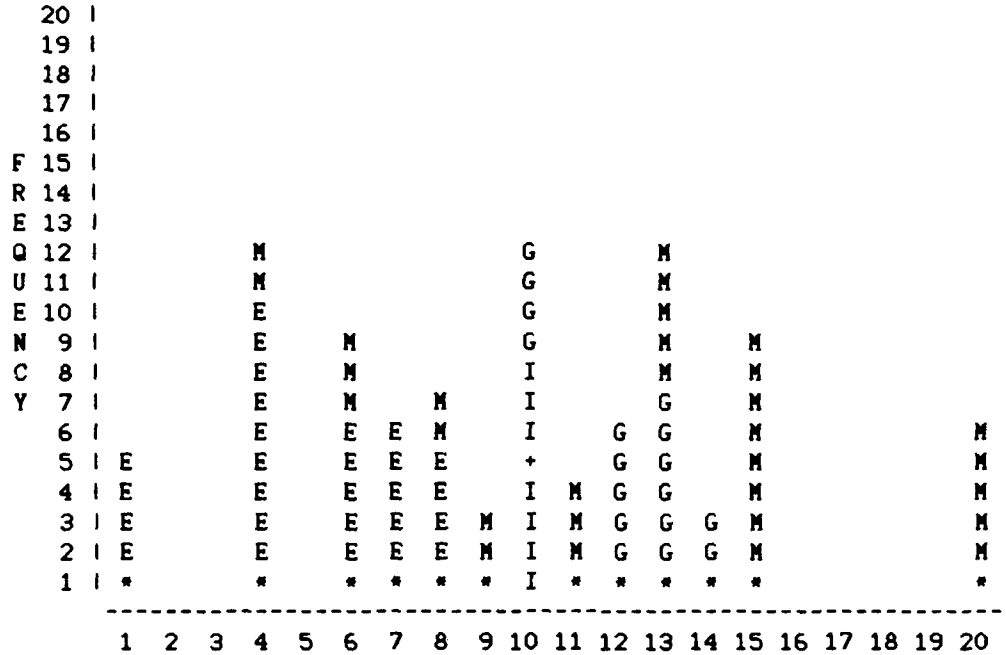
INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL-|---VC---|

SUB-ELEMENT	--WEIGHT--- %BA:	%TOT:	INTEREST LEVEL:
MILITARY:			
Internal Conventional Power Projection	6.06%	1.82%	4
Regional Conventional Power Projection	7.58%	2.27%	15
Global Conventional Power Projection	9.09%	2.73%	15
Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism	9.09%	2.73%	6
Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection	15.15%	4.55%	20
Potential Future Military Power Projection	13.64%	4.09%	13
Military Coalitions	7.58%	2.27%	15
LOC Power Projection Capability	7.58%	2.27%	9
US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges	9.09%	2.73%	0
Military Technological Capability	6.06%	1.82%	8
Critical Defense Materials	9.09%	2.73%	11
ECONOMIC:			
Current Exports from the US	10.39%	3.64%	4
Future Export Potential	12.99%	4.55%	1
Current Imports to the US	9.09%	3.18%	6
Future Import Potential	11.69%	4.09%	7
US Dollars Invested	9.09%	3.18%	4
Country Dollars Invested in the US	5.19%	1.82%	4
Trade Agreements in Being	6.49%	2.27%	8
Trade Agreements Pending	5.19%	1.82%	7
Economic Coalitions	6.49%	2.27%	6
Environmental Influence on the US	7.79%	2.73%	8
Multi-National Corporation Ties	5.19%	1.82%	4
International Monetary System Influence	10.39%	3.64%	0
GEOPOLITICAL:			
External Orientation & Proximity to the US	21.28%	4.55%	13
WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position	14.89%	3.18%	14
WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position	12.77%	2.73%	12
WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position	14.89%	3.18%	12
REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position	12.77%	2.73%	13
REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position	10.64%	2.27%	10
REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position	12.77%	2.73%	10
IDEOLOGICAL:			
Internal Government Ideology	33.33%	4.55%	10
Cultural Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	0
Religious Ties with the US	16.67%	2.27%	0
Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US	20.00%	2.73%	10
Trade Union Ties with the US	13.33%	1.82%	0

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: SOVIET UNION



SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

SOVIET UNION CG DATA
- CG interest level = 9.71
- CG frequency level = 4.13

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value..... 9.71
- Standard Deviation... 4.65
- Maximum Value..... 20

NOTES

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